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NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

BEAUTIFUL ROW AT THE OPENING.

Fernando Wood Accomplishes a Grand "Coup," and the Hards Take Possession.

The Softs Attempt Another Organization.

Their Chairman is Knocked from the Platform.

Split of the Two Factions, with Considerable Miscellaneous Sparring.

FINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SOFTS.

Speech of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Delegates to the National Convention to be Chosen by the District System.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859—8 P. M.

The Democracy are already assembled here in great force, and it may be safe to predict that the proceedings will be more than commonly harmonious.

* * * It is all but sure that the present State Officers, with the exception of Secretary of State TUCKER, will be renominated by acclammation, though there are rumors that Comptroller CHURCH will decline, preferring to stand back and wait for the next Governorship. GIDEON J. TUCKER has been solicited to reaccept his present position, but refuses point blank, on the ground that he has already made all the sacrifices in this position which the party has any right to expect of him. The position, he says, however ornamental or important, is a positive pecuniary loss, and one which he is not able to continue. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens County, is talked of as likely to succeed Mr. TUCKER, and so also is Mr. WOOD, of Kings, for which latter person the Brooklyn delegation are very active and united. Mr. JONES appears excessively anxious for the place, and has been busy pledging men for some months to his support; but whether he can foreclose at will these political mortgages on men's promises, remains yet to be seen. On the whole, he has perhaps as good a chance as Mr. WOOD, but it is not impossible that some entirely new name may be taken up. It is the wish of the Convention to nominate a ticket on which all past divisions of the Democratic Party shall be equitably represented; and this motive will be a governing principle in the selection of delegates to Charleston.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON is here, his hair white as ever and his cheeks as red; he is more cordially received than on any similar occasion since the break of 1853, and his adherents have high hope that the delegation to the National Convention will have no particular prejudice against his name. The fact is that the leading Democrats here have determined to send men to Charleston who are not committed to any specific candidate, and it may be reckoned that friends to *al* the chief Presidential aspirants will be included in the body sent. Certain prominent self-styled "national politicians" of your City, who have been very securely reckoning on seats at Charleston, will awake to-morrow to the painful but obvious fact that they are leaders without a constituency. After talking for months and traveling at Washington, and dining everywhere on the *quasi* strength of "carrying their delegation" for this man or that man, it is now certain that not one of these gentlemen will receive a single vote for the position on which each and all have counted! It is a lesson which cannot easily be forgotten, and it may teach other Presidential candidates that there are more "Bernard Donnellys" than one in the City of New-York—men who, with no importance at home, and not able to control even a single Ward in their own District, have still the cool impudence to brag in after-dinner conversation of their controlling "national importance."

The State Central Committee will undoubtedly be organized with a view to harmonize and keep harmonized the Party. For the City of New-York WM. D. KENNEDY and PETER B. SWEENEY will certainly be nominated, and probably elected.

The city is extremely full, and all the hotels overflowing. Postmaster FOWLER has his head-quarters, in company with CAGGER and RICHMOND at the Voorhies House, where FERNANDO WOOD is also staying. WOOD'S rooms are deserted by almost every prominent city and State politician, and the mistake he has made in bringing up such men with him as JIM HUGHES, THOS. HEN FERRIS, PAT DUFFY, of the First Ward, the Benicia Boy, HARRY HUBE and Canal-boat Jack, of Troy—each in command of eight or ten subordinate strikers—is not likely to help him. These boys are round the bar-rooms swearing vengeance against the Tammany Hall delegates, and occasionally raising a faint cheer on the canal-bridge in front of the Voorhies Housé for their favorite "Fernandy." The curious feature of FOWLER'S parlor on this occasion is, that it is frequented as much by the men who were opposed to the Tammeny Hall interest last year, as by the men who acted with FOWLER on that occasion. The Dickinson men have at last learned where the power is, and are not willing any longer to butt their adamantine heads against stone walls. The strength of the Democratic Party is with its traditions, and these are all in favor of regular succession and party usage as represented by RICHMOND, FOWLER, KENNEDY and the interest now in control of the City and State machinery. William D. Kennedy, Nelson J. Waterbury, Peter B. Sweeney, Edward Cooper, John Clancy, John Y. Savage, Augustus Schell, John Cochrane, and many others, are staying at the old Syracuse House, which has claims to their respect as the old Democratic Headquarters. It is not perhaps so gay as the Voorhies, but has many solid advantages of old-fashioned comfort, cleanliness, abundance and good air. Alderman BRADLEY, R. B. CONNOLLY and some other prominent Douglas men are figuring largely round the lobbies; but the special object of their presence here is not known. Should Mr. CLANCY fail to be made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—a point on which the City delegation is not unanimous—no doubt a united and energetic vote can be obtained in favor of Mr. ANDY FREEBERT, of the Twenty-first Ward, who is also freely canvassed as the delegate to Charleston from his district.

Quite an exciting scene took place last night between the Hon. JOHN C. MATHER and JAMES NESBITT, Esq., on board the steamer *New World*, the origin of the difficulty having reference to certain alleged antecedents of one of the parties involved. Mr. SCHELL was present, and to him Mr. MATHER appealed as his next friend; JAMES NESBITT placing his honor in the care of Mr. THOMAS BYRNES, of the First Ward, who is now conducting negotiations for an amicable settlement. The language used by Mr. NESBITT was undoubtedly personal—extremely personal in its nature; and should Mr. MATHER insist on the satisfaction usual between gentlemen, there will be no way of settling it except by a journey to Canada.

The plan of choosing delegates to Charleston will be that each Congressional delegation will be allowed to select two delegates and two alternates, to be submitted to a committee of eight, one from each judicial district in the State, who shall have power to revise the same if necessary, and select the two gentlemen who are to represent the Congressional district in the National Councils. This plan was first drafted in New-York City, at "inner deliberation," over which Mr. WILLIAM CALDWELL presided. It is very astute, very well calculated to relieve Congressional delegations from unpleasant responsibilities, and will, unless the bottom falls out of everything, be adopted by a large majority to-morrow. This plan has the advantage of making the election of AUGUSTUS SCHELL possible, which it was not before. SCHELL represents him, and is accepted in all the good faith of a prodigal son, and the influence of his patronage will hereafter be made do good service in promoting the best interests of the party, if there be any faith in the most solemn promises.

The mail is about closing and I can write no more. The City delegation is now in session (8 o'clock P. M.) at the Voorhies House, and the names of the Charleston delegates will undoubtedly be agreed upon. Of these I can give you no other intimation than the assurance that the Congressional districts, in New-York City as elsewhere, will have the right of choosing their own men from within their own borders; and that no squatter sovereignty claims, or divine rights as "national politicians," will be respected. The City delegation embraces "live men," who are subject to no control other than that of their own judgments and wishes, and they will choose men to represent them at Charleston of whom they have have had domestic experience in offices of local trust. Nothing is settled except the fact that ISAAC V. FOWLER is the choice of the City delegation for delegate at large, if he will accept, or delegate from his own district should he prefer to go in that capacity. All the other national delegates are still *in nubibus*, and not likely to become visible, until to-morrow's Convention, to the naked eye. Beyond doubt the resolutions to be passed by the Convention will not be unfriendly towards Judge DOUGLAS, even if they have not an open squint in his direction. A majority of the country delegates are in his favor, as PETER CAGGER is also strongly suspected to be; while DEAN RICHMOND is well contented to stand neutral in the quarrel. Next to DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE has most friends in the body.

HEADQUARTERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14—2 P. M.

Fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the assembling of the Convention, a delegate, in the interest of FERNANDO WOOD, moved that Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, be made temporary Chairman, put the question, and declared it carried. Mr. ALVORD then took the Chair amidst indescribable confusion, and at once received the nominations of SHANKLAND, of Cattaraugus, and HALL, of Schoharie, for Secretaries.

One of WOOD'S men, without waiting for the call of the roll or any other formality, moved that both delegations from New-York City be admitted to seats.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE then rose, and said that this was a very strange proceeding, and that he did not suppose that anyone would imagine for a moment that any result could be accomplished by attempting to organize a Convention by violence and by the interposition of persons who did not even claim to be members. He said that no roll had been called, and no proceedings yet taken to show that any Convention had met, and it would at least be necessary before acting upon contested seats to ascertain who claimed them, and who were entitled to pass upon them. He would, therefore, move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ALVORD decided that out of order, and refused an appeal.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, the time fixed for the meeting of the Convention, Mr. CAGGER, by direction of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. JOHN STRYKER, of Oneida, for temporary Chairman. This motion was carried by an overwhelming vote, and Mr. STRYKER took the Chair. Regular secretaries were then appointed.

It was now ordered that the roll of delegates should be called, and as the secretaries were preparing to do this, THOS. H. FERRIS, one of WOOD'S contestants from New-York, walked up behind Mr. STRYKER, the Chairman, and knocked him off the platform. Mr. STRYKER resumed the chair, whereupon Mr. COCHRANE moved that after the disgraceful violence which had been manifested, ending in a personal assault on the Chairman of the Convention, it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Democratic party of the State of New-York to proceed with the important business for which the Convention had assembled amidst such violence. He moved a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M., which was carried almost unanimously.

The great mass of persons on the floor then left, leaving Mr. WOOD with some eight or ten delegates and some thirty or forty fighting men.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, DICKINSON'S representative, then asked Mr. ALVORD if he (Mr. BARTLETT) had been appointed by him to report upon permanent officers, or any other Committee. Mr. ALVORD answered No, and Mr. BARTLETT retired. Mr. ALVORD had previously appointed a Committee to report permanent officers. Mr. WOOD is on the floor, speaking.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Before 12 o'clock the gallery of the hall was crowded densely with spectators, and a large number of Delegates were present, with a number of outsiders.

Immediately on the stroke of 12, HIRAM C. SMITH, of Monroe, jumped on the floor, and moved that THOMAS G. ALVORD be temporary Chairman of the Convention

The vote was instantly put and carried. Immense excitement followed, the majority of the Convention being taken by surprise so terribly as to prevent any attempt at amendment.

Instantly on the vote being declared THOMAS G. ALVORD, who was on the platform, took the Chair and called the Convention to order.

A motion was then instantly made to elect Messrs SHANKLAND, of Cattaraugus, and J. B. HALL, of Schoharie, Secretaries. This resolution was also carried amidst a perfect panic on the part of the Softs.

C. D. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, immediately took the floor and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That, regretting the difficulty in the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, this Convention will not decide upon the regularity of the two existing organizations there, and hereby admits to seats both of the delegations from that City, with equal rights upon this floor.

Loud and overpowering shouts of "question!" "question!" "question!" from all parts of the hall.

The main portion of the Convention, who stated it now was 11¾ o'clock, here entered the Hall.

Mr. COCHRANE took the floor.

This was the signal for a row, although all previous motions had been rushed through amidst the most intense excitement.

The Wood men all occupied the front of the Hall, prominent among them being BENJAMIN RAE, ANDREW SHEEHAN, HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, and other powerful men.

Mr. WOOD was cool but very pale, and Mr. ALVORD in the Chair was the very impersonation of firmness and determination. It was evident instantly that the programme was to be carried out through any circumstances and regardless of consequences.

Mr. COCHRANE, as soon as he spoke, was surrounded by a crowd of adversaries, but pressing forward to the front of the Convention, he stood on a seat, and persevered until silence was partially restored. He denounced in severe terms the whole proceedings. This, he said, was not a Convention. [Loud cries of "Down," "down." It was not, he repeated, a Convention. It was pretended to be organized in a bogus manner before the time, and he denounced all who took part in the shameful proceedings.

The Chair requested him to confine himself to the question before the Convention.

Mr. COCHRANE denied the right of the Chair to call him to order. He continued to argue warmly for some time, and concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. C. D. MURRAY rose to speak.

Mr. COCHRANE—I call the gentleman to order. My motion is not debatable.

CHAIRMAN—The Chair does not feel at liberty at this stage of the proceedings to refuse to allow a motion to lay on the table to be debated.

MR. COCHRANE—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

MR. ALVORD—The Chair recognizes no man's righ to appeal until the regular organization is effected.

This decision created immense excitement.

DUNCAN S. MAGEE jumped on a bench, and addressed the Convention at the same time with Mr. MURRAY, the Chair rapping them to order, and not a word said by either being audible.

At this instant PETER CAGGER appeared on the plat form with his watch in his hand, and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The time having arrived for the organization of this Convention I move that JOHN STRYKER, of Oneida, be temporary Chairman.

Yells, cheers and the most deafening shouts greeted his motion, rendering it almost inaudible.

Mr. CAGGER meantime stood coolly and firmly up to the edge of the platform, while a crowd began to gather round him of the most violent kind at its foot.

When the motion was put a loud response in the affirmative was heard above the din, and Mr. STRYKER coming forward, took a chair beside that of Mr. ALVORD'S, there being a small table for the Secretary beside the desk.

The proceedings were now carried on in dumb show.

Mr. CAGGER remained standing beside the desk proceeding with the temporary organization, by naming Messrs. HALL of Schoharie, and SKINNER of Wyoming, as temporary Secretaries.

Meantime, Mr. MURRAY was still addressing Mr. ALVORD. Mr. ALVORD was rapping continuously for order, and Mr. STRYKER was putting the motions offered by Mr. CAGGER.

Suddenly BENJAMIN RAE appeared on the platform, and the Convention all rose to their feet and pressed forward toward the Speaker's desk.

Shouts of "Sit down! sit down!" were heard above the din and personal altercations carried on in all the front portion of the hall.

Mr. WOOD having moved on his side the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, Mr. ALVORD put the question and declared it carried, while Mr. STRYKER was at the same time putting the question on the appointment of Secretaries.

Mr. WOOD moved for a Committee of one from each Judicial District on permanent organization.

Mr. ALVORD declared it carried, while Mr. STRYKER decided that it was lost.

The excitement had now reached a fearful height and, as Mr. STRYKER rose so as to make his voice better heard, a man named CORNELIUS WOODS, said to be employed in the public stores, struck or pushed him behind, and he fell violently forward from the platform, which is over five feet high, to the floor of the Convention. The perpetrator of this cowardly act immediately ran from the platform and mingled among the crowd.

Mr. STRYKER was lifted to his feet by JOHN COCHRANE and others, and immediately reascended the platform.

Cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" resounded through the hall, the Wood men joining in denunciation o the act.

Mr. COCHRANE rose on his seat and attempted to speak in denunciation of the ruffianly and murderous assault.

At this instant several of the WOOD men made a rush for Mr. COCHRANE, and were confronted by Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS. Hot words passed between RYNDERS and SHEEHAN and RAE, and two or three blows were struck in the crowd, but without effect.

Mr. WOOD made towards the combatants, when JAMES CARRIGAN, leaping over the benches, rushed to Mr. WOOD, and shaking his fist in his face, exclaimed, "Stop this fight—stop it at once, Isay, or you shall suffer,—for you began it."

Mr. WOOD seized the coat of either RAE or SHEEHAN, and pulled him out of the crowd, calling on him to desist.

At this time the wildest excitement prevailed, several pistols were drawn, and one is said to have been pointed at RYNDERS. WOOD had evidently the strongest party, so far as fighting was concerned.

Mr. COCHRANE, with a few remarks about the disgraceful scene, moved an adjournment till 1 o'clock.

Nothing could be heard, but Mr. STRYKER declared the motion carried.

The largest portion of the Convention then withdrew, but a crowd pressed forward, and it was impossible to tell how many delegates remained in the hall.

Peace was then restored, and

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. WOOD took the floor. He regretted that the harmony of this Convention had been marred by an attempt of men to usurp the organization of the Democratic Party. He hoped that the Convention would proceed in an orderly, legitimate and legal manner to the transaction of the business for which it was assembled. He could only regret that men were so indifferent to the integrity and honor of the party as to voluntarily absent themselves from the Convention. The Convention hap proceeded to a temporary organization in the regular manner. At 12 o'clock precisely, by Syracuse time, the Convention was organized by Mr. SMITH, of Monroe, whose seat was not contested, and who had a right to move the organization. A Chair was then chosen by the majority by vote. That Chairman still retains the Chair, and is the regularly-elected Chairman of the Democratic Convention now assembled. The proceedings had been conducted in accordance with the custom in all the Conventions ever assembled in the State of New-York. They chose two Secretaries, and the question was put and carried by a decisive vote. No interruption was made from any quarter, until Mr. MURRAY moved a resolution respecting the New-York contested seats. They all knew the trouble which had followed, yet the resolution only sought to settle in a fair and honorable manner the controversy which had so long palsied the arm of the Democracy of the State. He then commented on the quarrels in New-York, declaring he respected old Tammany for what she had done for the Democracy in the days of the past, but could not longer support her usurpations. He was in favor of meeting the Tammany delegates on fair and equal terms, and the resolution expressive of that desire had been put and carried beyond cavil. Fifteen minutes after the hour at which the Central Committee had ordered the Convention to assemble, PETER CAGGER, not a member of the Convention, had called the Convention to order. Then it was that disgraceful scenes, enough to break down a party twenty times more powerful than that of the Democrats, had been enacted. Then it was they who were brought here for the purpose, rallied to support those who had hired them. He sincerely desired to restore peace and harmony to their troubled councils. He was desirous to have an opportunity to continue the proceedings of the Convention in such a manner as to secure a triumph in the State. He was ready to make every sacrifice to that end except that of honor, principle and fidelity to his Party friends in New-York. He moved for a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Carried, and the following appointed:

F. Wood and A. Schell, New-York; E. Mather, Niagara; A. Gregg, H. C. Smith, R. H. Shankland, W. J. Wietand, and James Hasbrouck.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, asked if his name was on the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is not.

Mr. WOOD moved for a committee of one from each judicial district on resolutions; which was carried, and the following were appointed:

D. C. Murray, J. C. Willett, T. H. Ferris, R. Dunlap, J. Smith, O. Bascom, C. C. Midlar, and S. Tabor.

Mr. C. D. MURRAY spoke warmly against the practice of admitting Delegates on tickets, and declared that the National Democracy would hereafter oppose such proceedings. He moved for a Committee on Credentials, with power to fill vacancies.

The following gentlemen were appointed: C. D. Murray, Dr. Sands, Mr. Staats, J. Tabor, and Mr. Bascom.

Mr. BIRDSALL, of Seneca, desired to know if this body thought it could rule by this violence. He was the oldest Democrat in the Convention, and had never voted a split ticket in his life, but he denounced these proceedings. If Old Hickory were alive he would blush for the Democracy. He cautioned his friends to pause before making this attempt to strike down the party in this State.

Mr. HALSEY R. WING said on behalf of Mr. BASCOM, that he requested that gentleman's name withdrawn from every Committee. The hardest of the Hard Democrats, he rose to protest against these proceedings, not as a member of this Convention, but as a Democrat of the State of New-York. They were taking their course only in favor of the Wise programme as announced from Virginia. He asked gentlemen to pause and take counsel with the Convention drivers from that hall, by violence, prematurely and unjustly. He stated here publicly what he knew to be the fact, that this Convention was called at 12 o'clock. He and others had come into the hall to vote for Mr. ALVORD seven or eight minutes before 12 o'clock, and found the chair already filled, and a resolution respecting contested seats offered.

Mr. SMITH, of Erie. That's so.

Mr. WING continued in behalf of the De mocracy of the rural districts. He called on them to get no further into this trouble, and for God's sake not to strike down the Democracy of the Empire State for HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia.

Mr. MCMAHON spoke in support of the proceedings of the Convention.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. WOOD here rose and said he could respond cheerfully and with sincerity to the remarks made by his respected friend from Warren, (WING.) He, too, thought it lamentable to find the great Democratic Party in the position in which it appears to-day, and he grieved at the circumstance that had thus humiliated it. But he could say to the gentleman, and through the Press, he could say to the Democracy of the whole State and Union,—if the gentlemen who have seceded from the Convention are earnestly desirous of union and harmony in the Democratic Party, let them return to this hall, and he (WOOD) stood ready to extend to them the right hand of fellowship and of brotherhood. He was willing to advocate they be equally represented in this Convention on its State ticket, on its Committees and on the Charleston delegates. He was willing to stipulate so far as himself and colleagues was concerned, that they should come in on equal terms with themselves. He was willing to overlook their secessioh, as the Democratic Party overlooked their secession in 1848. He regretted the humiliating position of the Convention at that time. If those members who deemed it right to withdraw were willing to return, and go into an organization on an equal and just divilson, he pledged the delegates to go as far as the farthest to restore harmony and unity to their deliberations, but until some one was authorized to speak for the seceders with power to represent those who left the the Convention, he was not in favor of doing anything else, except to preserve the even tenor of their way, and complete the business before the Convention. If he found the gentleman from Warren was not authorized to say this in behalf of the seceders then he could not listen to him. He would ask the Convention what was the object of men who usurped the right to put a badge on the back, and a ticket in the hands of the Democrats elected to the State Convention, unless it was to achieve an organization in their own manner. He asserted and defied contradiction, that here, precisely at 12 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by a gentleman whose seat in the Convention was not contested. By what right did the Secretary of the State Committee call the Convention to order when he was not there as a member of the Convention? He would now invite the Convention to proceed with its business, and he desired to make the following report on permanent organization:

For President—THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga.

For Vice-Presidents—J. R. Babcock, of Chatauque; H. C. Smith, of Monroe; R. Dunlap, of Niagara; D. W. Dean, of Otsego; John J. Armstrong, of Queens; L. A. Edwards, of Suffolk; J. Hasbrouck, of Ulster and Thomas Smith, of Westchester.

For Secretaries—C. D. Murray and W. J. Wietant. The report was adopted.

STILL ANOTHER SPEECH BY FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. WOOD—Mr. Chairman, being also Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, I am prepared to offer a resolution of great importance, as a partial report. It is well known that the Democracy of the State and nation have been, for the past six months, agitated by the question of the complexion and mode of election of the Delegates to the National Convention. The subject was one of great importance. One portion of the Democracy favored the laying over of the question until after the State Campaign. Those who desired the union of the Party wished the subject of the Charleston Delegates might be entirely ignored in the proceedings of this Convention. We desired that no effort should be made to introduce a subject so distracting in the Convention, but that the whole matter migot be laid over to a period subsequent to the Fall election, But the call of the State Committee necessarily introduces the question here, and I am desired to introduce this resolution now by those who hold that whenever the delegates to Charleston are elected it should be done by the people of the several Congressional districts. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That, earnestly desirous of maintaining the integrity of the organization of the Democratic Party, and of leaving to the people of the several Congressional Districts the right of electing their own delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the Democratic Party for President and Vice-President, the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts are hereby requested to appoint two delegates to represent them in the said Convention, and the delegates so selected will meet in the City of Syracuse on the first Monday of January next, for the purpose of organization and selecting the delegates at large to represent them in the National Convention.

Mr. HASBROUCK moved that the Committee on Credentials have power to fill vacancies. Carried.

The Chair appointed on such Committee Mr. HASBRONCK in place of Mr. BASCOM, and Mr. DUNLAP in place of Mr. STAATS.

H. C. SMITH, of Monroe, moved for a Committee of two from each Judicial District to recommend names for a Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

An adjournment till 7 P. M. was then carried.

As the delegates left the hall they were greeted with hisses from the gallery.

MEETING OF THE REGULAR CONVENTION.

As soon as the Wood party left the hall, Mr. STRYKER appeared on the platform, somewhat lame, his leg having been strained and bruised by his fall from the platform.

Immense cheering followed both from the gallery and body of the hall.

Mr. STRYKER said, before the act of personal violence was committed on the Chair, a motion was made to elect Mr. HALL and J. B. SKINNER as Secretaries. That motion was now put and it was carried.

SPEECH OF JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. COCHRANE said: Out of the nettle danger the Democratic Party has plucked the flower safely After an unparalleled outrage, the Democratic Party have returned broken, but not dismayed, to do thei duty. The Democratic Party, when they left the terrible and disgusting orgies enacted here, where they had been invited by the State Central Committee, did right. There now is no divided Democratic Party in the State of New-York. There was a time when there was danger of a division in the party, now there is none, not a man, Hunker or Barnburner, Hard or Soft, will now fail to come forward and up hold the panoply of the Democratic Party. The part has indeed been rescued from the grave dug for even as the present Chairman of the Convention had been providentially saved from the grave, which it was intended should hold him. Every man deserving the name of Democrat would now rally around the party in support of order and regularity. (Cheers.) After dwelling at length on the happy conclusion of the difference in the party, and severely denouncing the acts of paid hired ruffians, who had come there under pay, to break up the Convention, he expressed the wish that the business of the Convention might now be proceeded with in good spirit, and moved a call of the roll.

The roll was then called, and all but nine Delegates replied. The list called included the Tammany Delegates. Oswego was the only one contested.

When the name of Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, was called, and he responded, the Convention rose, and gave round after round of cheers, while cries resounded of "That's glorious!" "That's Old DAN'S home."

The same demonstration attended the response of each "Hard" delegate.

When DAVID POTTER entered the room, Capt. RYNDERS shouted, "Here they come; we shall have WOOD soon."

A VOICE—God forbid. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. VERNON responded to his name amid cheers and cries of "He's at home."

When the name of ISIAH RYNDERS was called, he said: "By the blessings of Divine Providence, and in spite of the gentleman who drew a pistol on me this morning, and of the brawny arms that were raised against me, I am here." [Cheers and laughter.]

When SAMUEL BIRDSALL'S was called, he replied: "The Senecas are here through their young and 'Hard' representatives."

A VOICE—"We are a united party. Three cheers for Seneca."

Three cheers were heartily given.

When H. R. WING was called, he said, "I am here and most happy to report myself as the Democratic delegate from Warren, to the Democratic Convention." (Cheers.)

Mr. RANDALL, of Cortland, moved that DANIEL S. DICKINSON be invited to take a seat on the floor of the Convention.

The motion was carried unanimously, amidst immense applause.

The Chair appointed H. S. RANDALL and DARIUS A. OGDEN a committee to wait on Mr. DICKINSON and conduct him to the floor.

THOMAS J. HOW moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial District on permanent organization. Carried.

The Chair then announded the following as the Committee on organization: Thomas J. How, of Cayuga; P. B. Sweeney, of New-York; Messrs. Craig, of Kings; Hardenburgh, of Ulster; Bascom, of Washington; Imley, of Lewis; Greenwood, of Madison; and How, of Orleans.

The Secretary announced the number of absentees as seven.

Cries of "Read their names that we may know them!"

The Secretary read the names of the seven absentees.

It was announced that Messrs. WIKANT and SMITH would both be in after dinner.

At this moment DANIEL S. DICKINSON appeared, and the Convention sprang to its feet both in the gallery and hall, and cheering for several minutes was deafening, and was repeated over and over again as Mr. DICKINSON shook hands with Mr. STRYKER.

Loud calls of "DICKINSON!" "DICKINSON!" rang from every part of the hall, when Mr. DICKINSON spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am exceedingly gratified to see at a time of such an interesting crisis in the Democratic Party so many true and good men enrol themselves under the Democratic banner. By the hearing of the ear I have understood that there have been some unfortunate differences and dissensions in our ranks to-day, growing out of the organization of the Convention, but not knowing the facts in detail I pass them all by, saying in the abstract that I am here for union, peace and harmony, and for them only. I came to this city for the purpose of taking many a fellow Democrat by the hand. The opportunity to meet so many has not been offered me often. I hoped that my experience in and devotion to the Democratic Party might conduce to a thorough union, a union which would combine all interests, which would know no north, no south, no east, no west, and no section. My voice I hoped might contribute to effect that union. Whoever departs or has departed from this pacific Conncil has my condemnation. Whoever makes an effort to contest the Party inconsistent with fairness, with honor with the usages of the party and the dignity becoming a deliberative body, acts not only without my advice, but against my judgment and my wishes. My feelings towards the Democratic Party are known to all—the record of my life speaks for itself. So long as the differences which formerly distracted the party originated in a difference of principle, ahd I believed no harmonious counsels could prevail, I acted up to the honest convictions of my mind, as I always do whether in weal or woe, success or defeat. When those who adhered to doctrines adverse to the Democratic creed joined themselves to other organizations, I said then that only personal feelings and prejudices, and the desire of individuals for office, prevented the Democracy from coming together and acting like a unit. Since then I have upon all occasions endeavored to cast oil upon the troubled waters. I may say of these past dissensions as the British King said of the United States, "Though the last man to admit their independence, I was the first to recognize it, and to welcome their Ministers when it was achieved." I have now no fear for the Democracy of the State, for all its great principles of liberty and equality, its national heart, its humanitarian efforts, its ceaseless progress, its respect for the universal rights of man, and I have invoked peace and harmony amongst its disciples. Yes, fellow-citizens, I repeat, I would sooner sever my arm from my body here before you—I would sooner that my tongue should cleave to the roof of my mouth—than consent to lend myself to wrong, over-reaching or anything tricky in a deliberative Convention. I never did and I never will. I repeat, I express no opinion as to what is alleged to have been done, for I know nothing of the facts, but I have the iron nerve to stand by the right, when I am satisfied where that right is. I have had some experience in reverses and dissentions in the Democratic Party. I have seen the time when for a stern discharge of duty like "the spy of WASHINGTON," scarce one would recognize my position, or take me by the hand, and I did not falter. I have seen the time when bouquets of flowers were laid at my feet because I declined the use of my name for the Presidential nomination. I did not falter then, and I am able to stand now as ever by the Democratic Party through triumph. I am of no section geographically, and no section politically. I am of that party which believes in and upholds the equal and just rights of man, and which opposes all assaults upon the Constitution, either of the State or nation, come from whence they may. I am opposed to the party that treats the State worse than Herod and Pilate together treated the people of Judea and Galilee. Despotic tyrants as they were, and robbers of a down-trodden people, they did not ask that the people, after being borne down with taxation and going up to Jerusalem to be taxed, should go up to the city to register their names. But the Republican Party, the party of professed benevolence and philanthropy—have not only laid their hands on the earnings of labor in taxes, but they ask the laborer to leave his plow and the furrow—every working man to forsake his labor for one day to go up to Jerusalem to get registered. [Roar of laughter and loud cheers.] Now against that party I desire to see the Democracy array itself in a solid body. Away with all squibbles about or organization in localities, and about personal prejudice we have here a matter that concerns the people, who have no interest in the squabbles of politicians. The people have a right to demand that justice shall be done to them in matters of so grave a character, and they will see that it is given them. The Democratic Party is the great Catholic Party. By its doctrines I abide. I do not ask what man holds office, and if he discharges his duty. I don't care. I have held office myself, and long enough for my advantage. I do not hold office now and yet I still live, as WEBSTER said. [Laughter.]

[The conclusion of Mr. DICKINSON'S speech had not reached us at the time of going to press with our First Edition.]

SYRACUSE, 8 P. M.

A resolution to appoint the delegates to Charleston at this time was introduced, when a motion was made to postpone the subject, but it was voted down by ayes 31, nays 92.

A resolution was then adopted for the Chair to appoint two delegates from each judicial district, to report the names of two delegates to the Charleston Convention from each Congressional district, and four alternates. The vote on the adoption of this was almost unanimous.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Interesting from Venezuela.

THE CIVIL WAR AT LAGUAYRA—A BATTLE AT MARIQUETIA—STATE OF THE CITY—ENTIRE SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

From the extensive correspondence of a prominent commercial house of this City (that of Messrs. RADWAY & Co.,) we are permitted to extract the following narrative of recent events at Laguayra;

LAGUAYRA, Monday, Aug. 19.

I arrived here on the 3d inst., but have not been able to reach Caracas. The whole country is in open revolution, and I am in fact a prisoner. About four days before my arrival Gen. AQUADO, a Federal or insurgent leader, entered Laguayra, and taking possession with a mere handfull of men, has held it ever since, whilst Caracas is in the hands of the Government Party. AQUADO has therefore cut off all communication with the interior. On the 9th between three and four hundred men attacked Marquetia, three-fourths of a mile from Laguayra, where are the head-quarters of AQUADO, and the two armies fought from 12 M. to 4 P. M., but the Caracanos, having no cannon, had to retreat, leaving us as badly off as before. The whole battle could be plainly seen from Laguayra.

Only a few days before this fight, AQUADO entered Caracas, when a hard fight took place in the streets. AQUADO finally retreated, leaving about 100 killed and wounded. Many of his troops are armed with Minnie rifles.

Laguayra is under martial law. No person is allowed in the street after 9 o'clock at night. At every corner barricades of wood and stone are erected; cannon are seen at every turn loaded with balls, bullets and stones, while the soldiers, with lighted cigars, are lounging among them. Accidents frequently occur. One cannon was accidentally fired by a cigar a few nights since, doing much damage to some houses, and wounding two sentinels. It is, therefore, dangerous to go into the streets day or night. There is no business doing. Stores all shut, and people stand about in groups talking over the calamities. AQUADO, when he wants soldiers, entices the people into the plaza, surrounds them with his minions, drives them like a flock of sheep into the carcel, and picks out those who suit his purpose. If he requires money, he imprisons a Spainard of the other party, and threatens to shoot him if he refuse to launch out. Every day they are becoming more insolent. I hope a change will come soon. To-day I hear that the army in Caracas has been augmented considerably, and that they intend marching down. If so, Laguayra will very soon be the scene of homicidal conflict, and the streets strewed with dead and dying. They are fighting in the interior as well as here, and all business is at a stand.

The party at Laguayra are much enraged against foreigners. There are no men-of-war in port, except a small Dutch corvette with three guns. We are, therefore, at the mercy of the black vagabond. I have just seen a "*bando*" published by Gen. AQUADO ordering all persons, foreigners and natives, to pay their custom-house duties within twenty-four hours; those who do not shall be imprisoned, their property confiscated and sold. There are about $33,000 owing the customs. I have not yet heard the results. AQUADO has over 1,000 men, all blacks; if they do not get food they will very likely sack the city. Some robberies have already taken place.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED AT FERNANDO PO.—The Madrid *Gazette*, Aug. 22, contains the following official announcement of the abolition of Slavery at Fernando Po, the new Spanish settlement in the Gulf of Guinea:

In reference to your communication, dated the 20th of June last, in which you explain the petition of the Governor of the Portuguese islands of Santo Tomé and Principe, claiming some fugitive slaves (belonging to certain merchants of those islands) who sought refuge in Fernando Po:

Considering that the right of property in a slave can only be valid in those countries where the laws recognize the existence of Slavery:

Considering that in all countries where Slavery is not recognized, all men, whatever class they belong to, and whatever country they come from, are necessarily considered free:

Considering that the validity of the right on which this petition is based not being admitted, the petition cannot be taken into consideration;

Considering, lastly, that in Fernando Po and its dependencies, the existence of Slavery is not admitted nor recognized in any form whatsoever, Her Majesty, the Queen, has deigned to order that in no case you are to grant the prayer of such petitions as the one presented to you by the Governor of the Portuguese islands of Santo Tomé and Principe.

By her Majesty's order I communicate this to you, so that you may understand it, and fulfill it. May God preserve you many years. O'DONNELL.

SAN ILDEFONSO, Aug. 18, 1859.

To the Governor of Fernando Po and its Dependencies.

WISCONSIN.

Position and Movements of the two Political Parties—Agricultural Fair—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, Sept. 10, 1859.

The Fall campaign in Wisconsin is fairly open. At the election in November a full set of State officers is to be elected, and the tickets of both Parties, Democratic and Republican, are already nominated. The appointments agreed upon by the two candidates for Governor for stumping the entire State have been published, and each side is organizing its forces for the approaching contest. The Hon. A. W. RANDALL, the present incumbent, is the candidate of the Republicans, and HARRISON C. HOBART, who has been twice a nominee for Congress, is the standard-bearer of the Democrats. The struggle will be close and hard fought. For, although the Republicans have carried the State at the elections of the last two years, there is now a disaffection among the German members of the Party on account of their favorite candidate, CARL SCHURZ, having been thrown overboard by the Convention, which will tend to diminish the vote for Gov. RANDALL, and perhaps defeat him.

It is noticeable that the Democratic Convention rejected a resolution indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN by a nearly unanimous vote, the mover alone voting for it. To avoid offence, however, the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention was postponed until next February. But the entire party, not excepting office-holders, (save a few instances,) in this State is for Judge DOUGLAS, first, last and always.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Later and Important from Central America.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

PRESIDENT MORA EXPATRIATED.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Vanderbilt Steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the afternoon of Sept. 6, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, making the passage in seven days and nine hours. Her advices from Central and South America are four days later than those by the *Star of the West*.

An outline of her intelligence appeared in a postscript to our morning edition of yesterday.

The news from Costa Rica is important. A conspiracy against President MORA had been carried to a successful issue, and on the 14th of August he was seized, and measures taken for his expatriation. He arrived at Panama on the evening of the 6th inst. Some particulars in reference to this transaction will be found in our correspondence below.

The British mail steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 5th, with late South American news. The dates from Valparaiso are to August 16, Boliva August 14, Lima and Callao August 27, and Guyaquil Sept. 1. There is nothing of special importance.

The blockade of Guayaquil had been raised, an armistice having been agreed upon to terminate on the 5th of September. It is thought peace will follow.

THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

Accounts from Various Correspondents—San Jose and Punta Arenas—Particulars of the Convulsion—Departure of Gen. Mora —Manifesto of the Revolutionists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN JOSE, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

This Republic has been wonderfully stirred within the past fortnight. On Sunday morning, the 14th ult., the two fortifications and barracks of the city were taken possession of, not by men, but by money. President MORA's house was entered by nine men. He was taken prisoner, and carried off to the principal fortification, without either hat, coat or shoes. The custom and law here is, that on the firing of a cannon the males between the ages of fifteen and sixty shall repair to the Plaza. If they do not obey the summons they are punished. As soon as President MORA was made prisoner the gun was fired. The people responded by flocking to the rendezvous. Muskets were placed in their hands, and officers appointed. In a short time two thousand men were in the Plaza under arms. Several prominent men of the place were made prisoners, and closely confined. In the course of the day JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE was proclaimed Provisional President, and President MORA, Gen. CANAS and others exiled.

Gen. CANAS, at the time of the outbreak, was in San Mateo, but seeing how matters stood, and that the conspirators had everything in their own hands, he avoided the soldiers who were sent out to arrest him, by taking a circuitous route, came to San José, and gave himself up. The President's brother, Gen. JOAQUIN MORA, has been declared exiled, but has not been taken. It is supposed he escaped to Nicaragua on the 17th, three days after the *émeute*. The Ex-President and Gen. CANAS were escorted to Punta Arenas by a guard of 100 men; and on the arrival of the new steamer *Guatemala*, left for one of the Central American States—I believe for Nicaragua. But it is rumored that President MORA intends visiting the United States, for what purpose I know not.

Several persons have been exiled, but have been allowed a certain time to settle up their business. On the morning of the revolution a prominent merchant and banker, CRISANTO MEDINA, visited the American Consulate. He is a native of one of the South American States, but had sometime since declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He told Dr. HINES, the Consul, that he had come to the Consulate for protection, as he was a friend of President MORA's, and expected the revolutionists would arrest him. He had not been more than half an hour at the Consulate, when ten soldiers arrived and demanded him. The Consul told the officer that Señor MEDINA was under his protection. A messenger was thereupon dispatched to headquarters, and pretty soon an officer appeared at the Consulate, and asked President BUCHANAN's representative if he would pledge himself that Señor MEDINA would not escape. The pledge was given, and the soldiers were then withdrawn. Señor MEDINA was not further molested; but it is probable, had he been arrested at the time, in the heat of the excitement, he would have been exiled with the rest.

Everything is quiet now. The conspirators fear, however, from Gen. CANAS' known popularity in Nicaragua, that he will raise a force in that State and march on Costa Rica. It is rumored here, that the new Government, in the course of a few days, intend to send four hundred men to Liberia, to hold him in check.

A great military spirit prevails among all classes here. A few days since, an officer, not having anything better to occupy his time, drew his sword and commenced playing with and making thrusts at a man in the Hospital who was under treatment for lunacy. He annoyed and excited the man in such a manner, that the lunatic stepped back, picked up a stone, and threw it with such violence at the officer that he died in a few hours from the effects of the blow.

[From Another Correspondent.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

On the morning of the 14th we had a bloodless revolution. The President, DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA, Gen. JOSE JOAQUIN MORA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; Gen. JOSE MARIA CANAS, Minister of Hacienda, and Don MANUEL ARGUELLO, Judge of First Instance, have been expatriated.

Generals MORA and CANAS were absent at the time, and the whole affair was conducted so quietly that many persons in the city knew nothing of it until several hours after.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock a guard was dispatched from the barracks to bring the President; they found him in bed, and allowing him time to partly dress himself, marched him off a prisoner. He was then allowed until the morning of the 17th to arrange his affairs, when he left for Punta Arenas, escorted by a guard, and embarked, with the others mentioned, on board the steamship *Guatemala*, for Guatemala. Ex-President MORA says he will return and go to the United States.

Dr. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE has been appointed Provisional President until there can be an election held, which the new party says shall be truly Republican. We shall see. R.

From our San Juan Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The revolution was accomplished on the morning of the 14th August. President MORA was seized after the guard had all retired. He was notified by a deputation that he was no longer President, to which he replied, "*Muy bien, Señors*," ("Very well, gentlemen.") Half an hour afterwards he was on the road, "bag and baggage," to Punta Arenas. Mr. MONTEALEGRE, Mr. JOY, and Mr. ALPRESS were of the deputation. It is supposed that MORA got up the *émeute*. While *en route* to Punta Arenas, accompanied by his brother-in-law and Gen. CANAS, he was accosted by the peasantry, who were anxious to know why he was leaving the country, and if he was ejected. He replied that he was not, but was on Government business. His object is to get rid of some satellites and destroy the Congress. It is expected he will be recalled after his present friends shall have remodelled things to his liking. President MORA, Joaquin MORA, Gen. CANAS and Señor ARGUELLO, sailed in the steamer *Guatemala*, on the 19th of August, for Guatemala.

AN ACCOUNT FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY SIDE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PUNTA ARENAS, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

Our political atmosphere has undergone quite a change within the last few days. The aristocracy of San José—the people do not take part in anything—subdued for some time past by the absolutism of MORA's Administration, gathered itself together and gave a blow, admirably combined and executed, that has crushed him. On the 14th of August, at 5 o'clock in the morning, his Excellency the President and Captain-General, *alias* Don GUANITO, was taken by surprise, and separated from his better half, with whom he slept tranquilly, by the very same guard under whose protection he was, and packed off to the coast for foreign parts. The Vice-President, Gen. Don RAFAEL ESCALANTE, and all the rest of the officers of his vicious Administration, were taken. Gen. CANAS, the champion whom the fillibusters so much respected, brother-in-law of the President, and actual Secretary of the Exchequer, managed the funds with such dirty hands that on his appearing the following day of Don JUANITO's seizure, he was taken and required to wash them, but the task being hopeless, he was let go. The Commander-in-Chief, with his virgin sword, Don JOSE JOAQUIN MORA, brother of Don JUANITO, and his petted nephew, the Judge of the First Instance, MANUEL ARGUELLO, who ran from here to Legura, was also taken. President MORA, his brother-in-law, Gen. CANAS, and ARGUELLO, were sent to Punta Arenas, escorted by 100 men, and put on board the *Guatemala*.

This *émeute*, as I said before, was admirably managed—for it was done without noise—without the firing of a single shot—without the loss of a single drop of blood. Only the sword of the officer who took his Excellency had to be taken out of its scabbard. He was forced to make this exhibition in order to be obeyed and respected at that critical moment on which depended the successful exit of the enterprise. Some say that a soldier struck Don JUANITO with the butt of his musket, and others that an officer thrust at him. But this cannot be proved, although it seems he made some resistance, and they were obliged to use some force. But little, however, was requisite, for he is short and fat—like Señor A——, of Panama, with a much handsomer and nobler face, however,—and at first they had to take him up, bodily. But, what was still more uncivil, they did not give him time to put on his coat, or hat, or shoes.

Dr. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE, a physician, educated in England, has been made Provisional President; and at the head of the Exchequer they have placed the Rothschild of Costa Rica, Don VICENTE ARGUILLAR. The Government now is occupied in examining the accounts of the Fiscal, to see to what extent Don JUANITO, his brother, and the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury robbed the strong box. The new Government will surely fall upon their rich coffee estates to make up any deficiency.

A decree orders an election for Deputies to Congress on the 4th of September, the body to meet Oct. 5. Dr. JESUS JIMENES is made Minister of Relations, and Don VICENTE AGUILLAR Minister of Hacienda and War.

THE REVOLUTION AS SEEN FROM THE ISTHMUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 4, 1859.

The regular British steamer from San Juan del Norte arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 3d instant, having left that port on the evening of the 1st. Just before she left, a small river steamer brought the news that through a revolution or conspiracy President MORA had been seized in the night, while in bed, and sent to Guaytemala. It is also said that Señor MONTEALEGRE, of San José, has been made Provisional President, and that Mr. JOY, an English merchant in San José, holds a prominent position in the new Government. The officers brought no papers, and could give no further facts, but they stated that the news was fully believed in San Juan.

If President MORA has really been overthrown, I think great injustice has been done him, and I do not believe his people will sanction the act. I believe he is the wisest and most honest of all the Spanish-American rulers. When a merchant, his reputation as an honorable, upright man was recognized by all his associates. Since he has been President of Costa Rica, that little Republic has prospered immensely, and notwithstanding its sparse population, was considered as at the head of the Central American States. Without MORA's courage, energy, and personal sacrifices, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would possibly at this day, be under the sway of WILLIAM WALKER. MORA not only roused his people to take up arms as in a holy war and induced them to pour their little means into the coffers of the State, to prosecute this war; but he impoverished himself to do it. His finest estate, worth $100,000, was mortgaged to raise money to carry on the war, and this estate was actually sold to pay the debt, the Government not being able to meet it.

About six months since, President MORA, with the advice and consent of Congress, exiled LLORENTE, Bishop of Costa Rica, for the crime of refusing to obey an equitable law, which assessed a small hospital tax upon him and his clergy, and for instructing his clergy and curates to preach treason from their pulpits. I have just a faint suspicion that if MORA has been overthrown, this church affair had a good deal to do with it. If the news is true, it is not probable President MORA has been sent to Guatemala, but has gone to Nicaragua on the Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received the following letter from Greytown. It is not probable the reasons given for President MORA's leaving the country are correct. F. W. R.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's new mail steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. M. DOW, arrived at Panama on the evening of the 6th.

By this arrival, the news of the conspiracy against and fall of President MORA, of Costa Rica, is confirmed. President MORA came passenger on the *Guatemala* to Panama. The following letter from San José is from a very intelligent and reliable source, and, as far as it goes, is correct. My idea that the Priests are partially responsible for this movement, is confirmed by several official papers and decrees in the new Government paper. Several notices appear in this paper from the Priests of the different dioceses, approving the conspiracy, congratulating Señor MONTEALEGRE on his accession to the Presidency, and appointing a *Te Deum* at an early day. Another decree of the Government appears, inviting Bishop LLORENTE to return to Costa Rica, and requesting a commission of the clergy to meet, pay him honors, and escort him from Punta Arenas to San José.

The chief of the conspiracy was LORENZO SALAZAR, commander of the military forces of the Department of San José. He was raised from the ranks, and owes his position principally to President MORA. One of the other principal conspirators was a man named BLANCO, a New-Granadian, who served under Gen. CANAS in the war against WALKER, and who was raised out of the slough by MORA.

The whole thing was originated and managed by half a dozen officers, and about the same number of civilians. It is not true that the Englishmen JOY and ALLFRESS acted as a Committee to notify Gen. MORA that he was no longer President, or that they accompanied him to Punta Arenas. But it is freely charged that they and others, foreigners, and a family of Spanish Jews, furnished $20,000 to bribe certain officers to lead the conspiracy.

When President MORA was seized, he was made to sign orders to the commanders of the troops of the different cuartels to obey the new Government, under threats of assassination. The statement that he refused the assistance of the peasantry on the route, who offered to rescue him, and that he told them he left the country voluntarily, is true. He did this partly under threats of assassination, and partly because he did not care to shed blood. At Alajuela, the whole town rose in his favor, but they had no arms and could do nothing. On the route the escort would have killed the officers to accomplish his release, but this he also would not assent to.

The charges intimated in the letter dated at Punta Arenas against President MORA, his brother and Gen. CAÑAS, of embezzling the public funds, is a slander. But I give you the letter, because it embodies some of the main charges of their enemies.

President MORA went to Guatemala in the steamer *Guatemala*, and returned to Panama on her. His brother, Gen. JOAQUIN MORA, is in Guatemala, and Gen. CAÑAS in Salvador. Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, offered MORA men to take him back to Costa Rica, but he declined foreign assistance. President MARTINEZ also offered his assistance.

Señor MEDERIA and one of his sons also came to Panama on the *Guatemala*.

President MORA and Señor MEDERIA go to New-York to-day on the *North Star*. The Ex-President is very wealthy. One of his estates, principally for sugar, is worth from $300,000 to $400,000. He has a coffee estate beside, worth $50,000, and other property. MONTEALEGRE is worth about $400,000, and lives by note-shaving. Instead of robbing the Treasury, he has made noble sacrifices for his country.

MANIFESTO OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

The population of this capital, assembled with a view to remedy the evils that the Administration of DON JUAN RAPHAEL MIRA has for so long a time inflicted upon the unhappy Republic whose destinies were confided to its care, now that the illustrious patriot, DON LORENZO SALAZAR has broken our chains, and has marvelously rescued us from the abject slaveryto which the oppressor had devoted us—agree upon and establish the following act, which will be held as the solemn will of the nation:

1. DON JUAN RAPHAEL MIRA is disowned as Supreme Chief of the Republic.

2. With all the warmth of patriotism we can render our most cordial and expressive thanks to the heroic commander-in-chief of the forces of the Republic, DON LORENZO SALAZAR, for the immense good he has done us in restoring our usurped liberty.

3. We name as Provisional President the Señor DON JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE, on whom we confer the amplest powers until the people shall elect a person to fill permanently this high office.

4. To complete the tranquility of the nation the President will banish from the country the Señores, DON JUAN RAPHAEL MORA, DON JOSE JOAQUIN MORA DON JOSE MARIA CANAS and DON MANUEL ARGUELLO, to whom every right in person and property is guaranteed.

5. The present Congress, as the instrument of the late tyranny, ceases to exist, and it will be necessary in consequence to convoke a constituent Assembly.

Dated at San José de Costa Rica, the 14th day of the month of August, 1859.

Signed by RAMON QUIROS, Governor *ad interim*, President, JOSE MERCEDES BOLUNDI, Secretary, and one hundred others.

NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Gold Diggings at Chiriqui—Maritime Intelligence—The Election at Panama—The New Spanish-American Paper at New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The news from Chiriqui by the *Guatemala*, confirms the facts I sent you in regard to the grave-diggings, by last mail. About 50 persons from Panama have been six weeks on the spot, and have not collected enough, altogether, to pay their expenses. Undoubtedly, however, a good deal of gold will yet be found—but digging potatoes on the average, will be a more profitable employment.

The United States frigate *Sabine* was anchored outside San Juan, pitching and jumping about most gloriously. The *Jamestown* had gone on a ten days cruise.

The United States steam flag-ship *Merrimack* leaves Panama on Wednesday, the 7th, for home, *vid* Valparaiso. At that place Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY will transfer his flag to the *Lancaster*.

On Sunday last the election for National Senators took place, but the result is not yet known.

The new Spanish paper in New-York, *El Noticioso*, fills a literary gap that has long needed filling in South America. It appears to be "written up" with ability, and its news is arranged with that conciseness that makes the California TIMES and some other New-York periodicals so valuable to the people of this coast. But bid your Spanish *confrére* employ a good Spanish proof-reader. The paper is strewn with typographical errors, and such liberties have been taken with names of individuals, as to make the most familiar ones unrecognizable either by Spanish or American readers.

JOE SCOTT, with the citizens of Greytown, are engaged in opening the San Juan Harbor. They have the river steamers, with a dredging machine, at work. SCOTT intends to turn some small rivers again into the bosom of the San Juan. Providing he succeeds, he is to be paid by the citizens of Greytown a certain amount. The rains continue, and the river is high; the water upon the bar has increased from seven to twelve feet, and all appear sanguine about the finale.

The *Jamestown* and *Sabine* are at San Juan, *St. Louis* at Carthagena, and *Roanoke* and *Preble* at Aspinwall.

The revolution continues in Carthagena.

Since the change of masters in Costa Rica all is quiet; the people are apparently satisfied.

President MARTINEZ is said to be preparing to follow his neighbor, Señor MORA, into retirement.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blockade of Guayaquil Raised—Peace between Peru and Ecuador Probable—The Chilian Army Reduced—Naval Development—Business at Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama last evening, bringing dates from Valparaiso to Aug. 16, Bolivia to Aug. 14, Lima and Callao to Aug. 27, and Guayaquil to Sept. 1. The news is of but little importance.

ECUADOR.

The blockade of Guayaquil and the river has been raised. It appears that a sort of armistice was agreed upon for fifteen days, which expires on the 5th September. This arrangement seems to have been made rather between the authorities of Guayaquil than by the President of Ecuador, with the Peruvian Admiral. Vessels from Paita had entered Guayaquil and were discharging and taking in cargo. The people of Guayaquil having virtually submitted, it is thought this armistice will lead to peace.

PERU.

There is not a single item of interest from Peru. For once, I have not a single revolution or *émeute* to notice from this quarter. President Dictator CASTILLA had been on a visit, in the steam frigate *Amazonas*, to the Chinchas and neighborhood.

BOLIVIA.

President LINARES' government bids fair to be a very successful and prosperous one. Everything was quiet, and the country progressing. There was some talk of a war with Peru, but there is but little probability of it.

CHILI.

The Republic is enjoying a season of repose. It has been resolved to make war on the Aranco Indians in October, but in the meantime the army has been diminished.

Congress was still in session at Santiago. The project of law on Banks of omission, has passed and will soon be a law.

The funds of the English seven million dollars loan, on hand, for the finishing of the railroads, amounting to more than $1,500,000, have all been loaned at nine per cent. The balance of the loan is to be employed in the same manner, until wanted for the work.

It is calculated that Chili consumes annually four million dollars' worth of foreign sugar.

The discovery of a rich mineral district to the north of Copiapo is confirmed.

The navy of Chili, according to the report of the Minister of Marine, consists of four steamers, of the joint power of 600 horses, capable of carrying 30 guns, and four sailing vessels, carrying 40 guns. The Government intends to have built for it several steamers, and publishes the proposals of Mr. W. H. WEBB, of New York, to that end. Mr. WEBB says:

"*First*—I will build, equip and deliver in the port of Valparaiso, a wheel steamer 170 feet length of beam, 28 feet breadth, and 12 feet depth, with engines of 230 horse-power, carrying 10 guns, like the steamer *America* which I built for the Russian Government, and which touched at Valparaiso in 1856, on her way to the river Amoor, for the sum of $150,000.

Second—I will build, equip and deliver in Valparaiso, a wheel steamer of 180 feet length of beam, 30 feet width and 12½ feet depth, with engines of 250 horse-power, carrying 10 guns, like the *Harriet Lane*, built by me for the United States Government, and that is one of those composing the squadron intended for Paraguay, for the sum of $160,000.

Third—I will build, equip and deliver in Valparaiso, a screw steamer of 217 feet length of beam, 36⅔ breadth, and 17½ feet depth, with engines of 300 horse-power, and carrying 12 guns, like the Russian steam-corvette *Japanese*, which I built last year for the Russian Government, and which sails at present in the Chinese Seas, for the sum of $250,000.

All these vessels will be of the first class, and built as solidly as possible, and of the best materials, and shall be completely armed and equipped for immediate service according to the most approved plans.

I would prefer delivering the vessels in New-York, with a corresponding reduction in prices."

The metallic life-boats ordered from the United States for the different ports have been received, and others will be ordered.

The merchant navy of Chili counts 268 vessels, with a total of 58,876 tons.

Business was much better than during the previous fortnight. Money is plenty, and 8 per cent. interest is with difficulty obtained. During the last year Chili has imported from the United States $1,844,118; and exported to the States, $1,901,932. Imports from France and French Colonies, $3,382,295; exports, $1,518,036. From England, $6,418,751; exports, $9,460,965. Germany, $1,259,408; exports, $729,855. From California, $147,590; exports, $178,484. Total imports to these and all other countries, in 1858 $18,186,292; exports, $18,335,442. The reason why the shipments to England appear so large is that that country is the first port of destination, but the goods ultimately go to other markets.

There is a scarcity of British and American Cotton stuffs in the market. Carolina Rice is $6 to $6 25. American Refined Sugar $3 50 per aroba of 25 pounds. Lumber is in demand. Nitraie of Soda $2 06 per quintal, cash. The scarceness and dearness of Coal, and the fall of prices in Europe, have caused the suspension of the Copper foundries. Flour is sold at from $4 to $4 37, six months. Freights, to Liverpool £3. American ship *Parthenon*, parcels from Caldera to Baltimore, $11. American ship *Crusader*, Nitrate, from Iquique to Baltimore, $13. Exchange on London, 60 days, 45 to 45⅛ ℔ $1; on the United States, 60 days, 8 ℔ cent. premium. F. W. R.

Further from Brazil.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Additional files of Rio journals extend to the 30th of July.

There is no news of striking interest.

The Spanish war-steamer *Concordia*, bound from Cadiz to the River Plate, was in the harbor.

Two vacancies in the Rio Chamber of Commerce had been filled by the choice of THOMAS M. EWBANK as the representative of English trade, and FERDINAND G. URDER as the representative of German interests.

The shipments of coffee from Rio Janeiro, from the 1st to the 29th of July, amounted to 151,280 bags.

On the 30th there were no official quotations of prices.

Exchange on London was 24½d.

The Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Boston, returned from Europe by the *Europa*, and was to have resumed his astoral duties on Sunday.

The British West Indies.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA, DEMERARA, TRINIDAD, GRENADA, ST. VINCENT, BARBADOS, ST. LUCIA, ETC.

By an arrival at New-Orleans we have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 15th day of August. The *Journal* of that day says that the Falmouth rioters, of whom nearly a hundred had been arrested, were to have come up for examination the Friday previous. Commenting on this unfortunate affair, the *Journal* dwells at length on the unprotected state of the northern portion of the island, and says that a public meeting has been called to petition the Queen for further reinforcements.

The Kingston *Advertiser* furnishes the gratifying intelligence, communicated to it by Capt. COOPER himself, that sanguine hopes were still entertained of the ultimate rescue of the new West India mail steamer *Paramatta*, whose misfortune on the Anegada reef we have already recorded. It would be necessary, however, to seek assistance from England.

The *Colonial Standard* contradicts a widely circulated rumor that the present Bishop of Kingston was about to resign.

"The much abused planters of the West India Colonies," says the Kingston *Advertiser*, "will rejoice to learn that there is, at length, some prospect of their obtaining emigrants from China, under a well-regulated system, approved, and with some modifications likely to be sanctioned and ratified by the Imperial Government."

The news of peace was received in the Colonies, especially by the planters, with great joy. As to the crops, they are said to promise abundant harvest. In the months of June and July high trade winds prevailed, which cracked the soil and dried up the young plants, but copious showers had more recently fallen. The cane fields looked well, especially the young plant was strong and healthy.

The public attention in Demerara, as indeed in most of the other colonies, was principally occupied by the various propositions for procuring labor from India and China. A message had been received by the Governor from Gov. KEATE, of Trinidad, on the subject, in reference to which the *Colonist* says:

It is desirable, for very obvious reasons, that the British West India Colonies should cooperate in procuring immigrants; for to set up rival establishments to compete against each other would have an injurious effect upon immigration generally. We hope that Jamaica will take the same reasonable view of the matter as Trinidad; and that a joint agency will be established for the whole of the British West Indies. If the immigration field in China be well worked, there need be no lack of labor in the whole of the British West Indies or in this Colony. What we want here is a steady and continuous strerm of immigration, pouring into the Colony without interruption, and giving to this country the one thing needful to make it one of the most flourishing in the world.

The Port of Spain *Gazette*, (Trinidad,) of July 23, thus writes of the last crop:

The crop of 1859 is not only finished, but we may almost say shipped. The amount is short though not by much, taking in barrels and tierces, of the expected 40,000 hogsheads; but it still exceeds the produce of any previous year in a considerable degree. During the early part of the season, and for a longer period than usual, the yield of the canes was very deficient everywhere.

The crop of Grenada amounts to about 7,000 hogsheads, and for the future harvest the prospect is good. A large breadth of new land has been brought under cultivation, and the weather was favorable to the young plant. The local paper, the *Chronicle*, however, from which we copy, puts forward, most bitterly, the old complaint of want of labor.

The crop of St. Lucia added up about 6,000 hogsheads, and the weather was favorable to the new plant.

From St. Vincent we have no harvest intelligence, or indeed any news of importance.

The shipments from Barbados up to July 25 were: Sugar, 37,397 hhds, 2,550 tierces, 5,435 bbls.; molasses, 10,295 puncheons, 352 hhds., 500 bbls.; rum, 394 puncheons, 294 hhds. There was still a considerable stock of sugar, however, in the warehouses.

The inauguration of the statue of the Empress JOSEPHINE at Port Royal, now called Fort de France, Martinique, was to take place on the 29th ult. Grand preparations were being made, and excursion parties from the neighboring Islands organizing. Barbados was to be represented by the Administration members of the Legislature, and other gentlemen in official position.

From the River Plate.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS—RECAPTURE OF GEN. FLORES—URQUIZA AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS—THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN THE ARGENTINE STATES.

Our files from Buenos Ayres reach to the 22d of July.

The warlike preparations were carried on as actively as possible. A reserve division was being organized in the town of Mercedes, the centre of the province, and counted already 1,200 men.

The Buenos Ayrean squadron, notwithstanding the loss of the *Pinto*, was still pretty strong, numbering five steamers and one brig. The names of these vessels are: *Constitucion*, *Camilla*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Seyce*, *Almirante Brown*, and the brig *Rio Bamba*. An attempt to recover the *Pinto* was in contemplation.

One of the Buenos Ayrean steamers had made a bold expedition up the river Uruguay, and had brought out Gen. FLORES and some other officers kept prisoners by Gen. URQUIZA in the town of Ibicui.

It was expected that the active army would amount to 15,000 men before the 1st of September.

There were rumors of mediation between the belligerents, the agents of France and of the United States having interfered.

The dates from Rosario are to the 12th of July.

Gen. URQUIZA had arrived at Parana, capital of the Federal Government, to place himself at the head of the divisions that were to advance to Santa Fé, and form the active army to open the campaign against Buenos Ayres.

It is generally supposed that the object of MURATORI's expedition was to surprise the City of Parana and take Gen. URQUIZA, and some members of the Federal Government, prisoners.

MURATORI defended himself bravely against the mutineers, and his son fell fighting by his side.

Gen. URQUIZA had demanded from the inland provinces a contingent of 2,000 men, but had not yet received one.

The Argentine papers publish a decree of that Government convoking the people to general elections for appointing President of the Confederation.

The decree is founded on the consideration that the present distinguished President's legal term expires on the 5th of March next, according to what the 75th Article of the National Constitution declares; that, according to the 53d article of the election laws, electoral meetings should be convoked throughout the Confederation six months before the expiration of the Presidential term; that the Minister of the Interior has not taken the measures ordered by law as preliminaries to the Presidential election; that the Minister's omission should in no way be allowed to interfere with the citizens' legal rights insured by the Constitution; that the 54th article of the election laws authorizes the Governors of the provinces to remove all obstacles to the execution of these laws, under the condition of accounting for their conduct to the National Chambers; and lastly, that the convocation of the electoral meetings is urgent in order to appoint electors within the six previous months, as is prescribed by the law.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN—THE VERA CRUZ PRESS ON THE DEPARTURE OF MR. M'LANE—MEETING OF REACTIONIST LEADERS AT THE CAPITAL—A STEAM LINE GRANT.

Files of Vera Cruz papers to the 1st inst. have been received by the arrival of the *Brooklyn* off Point Clear, near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of Sept. 1, says:

"As our readers will see by the notes which we shall publish to-morrow morning, His Excellency, Mr. McLANE, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, is about to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him by his Government. It is publicly rumored that he leaves in the morning by the war steamer *Brooklyn*, which stands at his orders. We wish him a speedy and happy voyage, and that on his return he continue to manifest the same spirit of good will towards Mexico that has distinguished him during his residence here. He has also our wish that on his return he may find the season more favorable to his health—and may that be reëstablished—than the Summer has been. It gives us pleasure to add that the Legation remains under the charge of Mr. LA REINTRIE, who has known so well how to win upon our regard."

The correspondence alluded to above, between Mr. McLANE and the Government at Vera Cruz, has not reached us, nor have we anything further in reference to its contents. It would seem, however, to contemplate the return of the Minister to his post in the Fall.

The *Progreso*, of the 31st ult., announces the departure of ROBLES PEZUELA for the City of Mexico, to attend a grand council of war, at which all the chieftains of the Reactionary army were to assist. The immediate object of the council is supposed to be the defence of the capital against the Liberal army, now rapidly marching on it. On the other hand, the *Boletin* of Jalapa would seem to hold out the idea that a projected expedition against Vera Cruz was the object which called the chieftains together.

ROBLES was accompanied by an escort of some 300 men, infantry and cavalry. The rest of his command was at last accounts still at Jalapa.

The Government at Vera Cruz has granted to Don JOSE A. PENAS the privilege of running a line of steamers between that port and the villa of Tlacotalpam.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AT ROCHESTER.—The locomotive "Ontario," run by STEPHEN HANFORD, an engineer who has been employed on the road for 21 years, and the senior engineer on the road, exploded her boiler at Rochester on Monday morning, while drawing a train of freight cars from the freight-house to North-street. The locomotive was quite demolished. HANFORD was so injured that one of his legs had to be amputated. The fireman was blown over a fence, about twenty feet distant. The passenger train was detained about an hour by the accident and delay in clearing the track, but arrived in Buffalo only twenty minutes behind time.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from private letters that Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning is lying seriously ill at her home near Florence.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE EIGHTH AND NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

George Brodie et al. vs. *The Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies.*—This was an application for a temporary injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from laying an additional track on the south side of Canal-street. The case was reported in the TIMES of Tuesday. The injunction has been granted, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

The undertaking of the plaintiff was fixed at $3,000, and was entered into by him and James W. Constable.

Thomas Rigney vs. *Samuel W. Tallmadge et al.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs, on defendants stipulating, &c.

Before Justice Davies.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE COMPTROLLER.

James T. Gregory vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an application for a peremptory *mandamus* against the Comptroller, directing him to forthwith comply with a former order of the Court, commanding him to relieve plaintiff from an erroneous assessment. As it appeared the Comptroller had not complied with the order of the Court, the *mandamus* was granted.

J. H. Potter, for plaintiffs.

Application of Francis W. Kinney.—This was an *habeas corpus* to Officer Wilson, of the City Hall Police Court, commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner, whom, it was alleged, he had arrested without warrant or process, and then detained unlawfully.

The petitioner set up the above facts, and that the officer took from him at the time of his arrest (which was about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning) all his money, jewelry, his own and his lady's wearing apparel, which were then in the possession of the officer.

Mr. Spencer, upon making the application, stated to the Court, that the jewelry taken amounted, in value, to about $800; that the petitioner was sick, and one of his lungs was already gone with consumption, and that but a short time since he was not expected to live from hour to hour.

The writ was served at once upon Officer Wilson, who had the prisoner at the City Hall Court, awaiting an opportunity to prefer a charge, and who at once brought the petitioner into Court, and made a verbal return to the effect that the party with whom the petitioner boarded, had first spoken to him in regard to the petitioner, and had communicated to him the fact that Kinney was in some way associated with the two women, Graham and Morgan, who were arrested a few days since, and that for that reason he had arrested the defendant on suspicion, as he would any other party, and that he was about to prefer a charge against him. The officer also stated that the defendant was a known character, as were the women referred to.

Mr. Spencer then demanded that the prisoner be set at liberty, because he was held without process, and upon that point made a very spirited speech; but the Court held that, as the officer was about to prefer his complaint, it was not proper to restrain him from so doing. The Court was then asked to direct the officer to make his return in writing, which was done, and the defendant remanded into his care and custody until the return was made.

Counsel then demanded that the defendant be dismissed, as the return did not state what offence he had committed, nor whom against. The Court directed the officer to go before Alderman Brady and make his complaint, upon which, if entertained, obtain a warrant, by which he could hold the prisoner.

Pending these proceedings, Mr. Allen, Assistant District-Attorney, came into Court, and stated that, from his knowlege of the facts, he believed the defendant was the hnsband of one of the women referred to, and it was from such circumstances that he was held. As no complaint was made before the Magistrate, and nothing offering as a reason for his being longer detained, the prisoner was discharged, the Court stating he could be arrested again on sufficient grounds.

Dean & Spencer for defendant.

Before Justice Clerke.

Catharine Bissell vs. *Hiram Studley.*—The amendments in this case not being numbered, cannot be received. Besides, the lines on the case itself are not numbered as required by rule 34, the party making the case must also consider the amendments, and mark his allowed or disallowed thereof. (See Rule 34.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Elizabeth Brunet vs. *William W. Brunet.*—In our report of this case, yesterday, an error was committed. The report of the referee, so far from finding that the plaintiff should have a divorce, decided that the plaintiff had not sustained the charges of adulterá made in her complaint; and upon this report the Court gave judgment for the defendant, on the 13th of July last.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

George King pleaded guilty yesterday morning to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Fischer, a German, pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

John Williams pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Callahan, a small boy, was charged with assaulting a Mr. Harley, in company with some other boys, and robbing him of a watch, of little value, and $5 in money. The Jury, under instruction from the Court, found him guilty of petit larceny, although the indictment was for robbery in the first degree. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Bowen and James O'Neil, jointly indicted for stealing a watch, were placed at the bar and demanded separate trials. Bowen was tried, but the complainant being unable to identify the watch, he was acquitted. O'Neil was remanded for further proceedings.

Julius Dubois pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Smith, Thomas Sweeney, and John Lewis were tried for an attempt to commit grand larceny on board the schooner *Martha Moore*, lying at the dock between Market and Catharine streets, on the night of Aug. 8. Captain Lewis Bennett, master of the schooner, testified that he had considerable property of value on board at the time, far beyond the amount necessary to constitute the attempt to be one of grand larceny, as charged. John De Corday, Police Officer of the Seventh Precinct, deposed that he watched the actions of the defendants, saw them go on board the schooner, and arrested two of them, Sweeney and Lewis, at the cabin door. Smith made his escape, but was arrested next day on his going to Essex Market Police Court to learn the fate of his companions. On the person of Sweeney was found a bowie knife, and in the pockets of Lewis were matches, and a piece of wax candle. The prisoners were all of them noted thieves, and it is satisfactory that the Jury convicted them, and that they were sent to State Prison for four years.

Bartley Cunningham and William J. Kellar, jointly indicted with William Sickles, were next tried for burglary in the store of Mr. Sempler, No. 209 West-street, from which they stole tools, brass knobs, rivets, and other property. Sickles was used as a witness against them, and was therefore entitled to his discharge for turning State's evidence. Cun

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED servants. A number of the most experienced and reliable female servants, of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing, are now wanting situations. Especially three professed meat and pastry cooks and several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters and up-stairs servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can come highly recommended by her present employers, whom she leaves in consequence of their not keeping a seamstress this Winter. Call or address No. 34 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to take care of children, and is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in the light chamberwork, sewing, or the baby's washing, if required; will be found useful and obliging; best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; also, wanted by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be seen for a week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 258 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and needlework; can give the highest testimonials as for character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or would do light chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; is a competent person in either capacity; the best of City references given. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A situation as cook and laundress. Good references given by the family in whose employment she is at present, and has been for several years, and at whose residence, No. 250 West 32d-st., she can be seen for two days, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in this City, wishes to engage her services to a lady going to England or Ireland; can give the best testimonials as to honesty and capability. To be seen for three days at No. 180 Avenue B.

WANTED.—A VERY WILLING, STEADY GIRL, wants a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, cakes and pies, in every variety; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; would prefer seeing to children and sewing, as she understands all kinds of plain sewing; is neat and quick with the needle; the best of City reference. Call at No. 364 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 27th-st. Can give the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as housekeeper, or in any respectable capacity requiring confidence, for which she can refer to family in whose employment she has been about six years, and left in consequence of death. Apply at 216 East Broadway, from 9 to 5, for three days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework and assist in the washing and ironing; wages not so much an object as a good home; three years in her last place. Apply at 748 2d-av., corner 39th-st., up stairs, front, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and also understands making cake. A good recommendation can be given. Call for this week at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting. Good City reference. Apply at No. 175 West 35th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook, and to assist in the washing; the other to do waiting and light chamberwork or waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good reference given. Call at No. 194 9th-st., 3d floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A FIRST-class private family, for a highly-recommended Protestant woman; she thoroughly understands pastries, boned turkies, game, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Garden-row, in 6th-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is competent of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 445 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery-store; good City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX COOKS, seven good chambermaids, four nurses, and other good servants. Families will do well to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 414 Broadway, opposite Brandreth House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 2d-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands airdressing. Best of references. Address, for two days, MARY A. K., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do light chamberwork and plan sewing, or assist in the care of children. Address ELIZA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROtestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family. Good references given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in a fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer, by a competent person; no objection to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 103 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, do plain sewing, and take care of children. Good reference. Call at No. 249 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 27 West 16th-st., for the next two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing. May be seen for two days, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at the basement No. 67 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman, to travel as child's nurse or lady's maid; does not get sea-sick. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 8th-st., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen where she has lived two years, at No. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or laundress. Reference given. Apply at No. 221 7th-st., top floor, front room.

COLORED SERVANTS.—A SPLENDID COLored nurse, with best of City and foreign reference, speaking the French, Spanish, and German languages, wants a situation with a respectable family to travel, or to remain in the City. No. 414 Broadway, opposite Brandreth House.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 238 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE, RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands pastry, bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer; also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, and nurse; both would do general housework separately; best reference; no objection to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer or to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 186 East 11th-st., first floor, front. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 29th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and assist as laundress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who lately arrived from England, as chambermaid in a hotel or private family. Apply at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 91 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. For particulars apply at 179 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS RE turning to the City and others are respectfully informed that there never was a more respectable class of girls, capable of filling first-class situations, to be found in the City than can be seen at present at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. On hand, several Protestant girls. A lady in attendance. Families supplied one year for $2; six months, $1.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE AND RESpectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver, and a good plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful on or about a farm, milking cows, &c.; understands his business well; good references; a steady home in preference to high wages; will devote his time to his employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener; understands the care and management of a greenhouse, cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, flowers, fruit, and ornamental trees. Has the best of recommendations as to integrity and capability. Or would act as coachman. Understands the care and treatment of horses. Can have an interview with my last employer. Address P., Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, 29 years of age, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the old country and this country; is not afraid of hard work; liberal wages required. Has the best of City reference. Any person desirous will address E. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GARDENER, A SITuation, where knowledge and taste is wanting, to manage a gentleman's place in the country, where everything that a gentleman requires can be forthcoming at the proper season—grapes, peaches and nectarines, apricots, figs, &c. Address M. J. D., to Mr. Parmalee's, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH A WIFE AND one child, is desirous of meeting with a permanent situation; is a very sober and industrious man, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; is a good florist and grape forcer, or the laying out of a new place. For further information, call at, or address, M. L. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection going to live in the country. By addressing a note to A. R., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF small family, a situation as gardener; has held some of the best situations in the vicinity of New-York; will be found a hard-working man; understands his business; a place where there is a green-house or winery preferred. Apply to or address J. M. L., No. 589 1st-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Has City reference.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands fully the care and treatment of horses. Also, by the woman, to cook, wash and iron, in the same family. Good reference from last employer. Address W. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. The best of references given. In or near the City preferred. Address B. W. McILVAIN & YOUNG, seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a respectable man; is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years recommendation from his last employer. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business as coachman and gardener; has had long experience in both; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses and is a good driver. Understands his business in all its branches. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, RESPONSIBLE MAN, with good City references, a situation in any respectable mercantile house, distillery or shipping office. Address, for one week, MILFORD, Station E, Post-office, 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. The best of City reference. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; has got No. 1 City reference; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Trainor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, who is competent to take charge of the business of an office, a situation where he can receive some compensation for services. The best of references given. Address T. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

BOY WANTED.—WE ARE IN WANT OF A youth from 15 to 18 years old in our counting-room. He must have received a good education; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. THOMAS & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, No. 203 Fulton-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR A LITHOgraphic office. Wanted a person to solicit orders for the above business; a good designer will have the preference. Address LITHOGRAPHY, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress, to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 232 4th-st., Washington-square, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCOTCH OR ENGLISH Protestant cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 37 West 19th-st. Good City reference required.

ENGRAVER WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; ONE accustomed to general engraving, including visiting cards. Apply to BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO THE housework for a family of three persons. One who is honest and willing may apply at 21 2d-st., for 2 days.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance requested.
HARVEY G. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ANGLO-SAXON LODGE NO. 137 F. & A. M.—The members are invited to attend the funeral of their deceased brother Frederick Orgill, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order W. M.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, For sale only by the patentee and manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHioned Tables can only be bought at his factory. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Thorn, Jr., No. 8 Murray-st., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 10th-st. and 5th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, wishing board can find nearly furnished rooms in a first-class house having every modern improvement, pleasantly located, convenient to cars and stages, at a moderate price, by calling at No. 270 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class, family small, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, (the latter 6 years old.) Would require parlor, with bedroom attached. Dinner for wife and child at 1 or 2 o'clock. Location not above 16th-st. None but private families need reply. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent engagement, and will pay a reasonable price for suitable accommodations. Address M. B., Box No. 3,142 Post-office, for this week only.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF literary pursuits, of unquestionable moral character, and of acceptable social qualities, desires a home in a refined family residing near the upper part of the 8th-av., (none others need answer.) He has no objection to a street of a high number. Parties referred to must be respectable and easily consulted. Address, (prepaid,) ADVERTISER, Mail Station C., New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,828 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WIFE and child, with room for office, in the vicinity of Fulton-av., between Oxford and Grand-avs., Brooklyn. Address L. B., Box 366, Brooklyn Post-office., stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED young gentlemen, between 10th and 34th sts. and 1st and 7th avs. Apply to T. DENHAM, at the College corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD AT YORKVILLE—FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Address BETA, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 6. Best of references given and required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together, or separate, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS WITH BEDrooms attached, on second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms on third floor. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

NO. 143 8TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE MERcantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 361 Pacific-st., near Bond-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON second and third floor in a quiet family, at a moderate rate, can be had at No. 310 Madison-st.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be found M. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.

A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A NICE house can be secured for about four or five in family, with a widow lady having a small family, and who has had experience as a nurse to invalid ladies and children. The house is newly and neatly furnished by the occupant, who is the owner, and has gas, bath, and water in the chambers. Inquire of Mrs. MUNSON, No. 41 4th-st., between Bank and Troy.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING—a parlor (as office) and sleeping apartments for himself, wife and son, with board, between 4th and 6th avs., and 21st and 31st sts.; the best of reference given and required; terms to be reasonable. Direct till Saturday, (17th,) to A. B. F., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE permanent board with a private family (that takes no other boarders) occupying a house with all the modern improvements, between 8th and 25th sts. Dinner about 2 o'clock preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,039 Post-office, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY, AT
THE PHUNNY PHELLOW.
PRICE, 4 CENTS.

READY TO-DAY, AT
12 O'CLOCK,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Sevilla.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—My Precious Betsy—The Golden Axe.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seven Clerks—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Village Artisans.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic State Convention, which opened its proceedings yesterday at Syracuse, was the scene of the most disgraceful violence and rowdyism. The Hards, under the leadership of Fernando Wood, took possession of the hall with a large body of fighting men from this City, and proceeded to effect a temporary organization before the Softs had an opportunity of knowing what was going on. Thomas G. Alvord was nominated a temporary Chairman, and he immediately took his seat and called the Convention to order. Secretaries were then elected in the same hurried manner, and a resolution was moved to admit both sets of delegates from the City, when the Softs began to recover somewhat from their astonishment and dismay. John Cochrane, Esq., commenced a protest against the disorderly proceedings, when a scene of excitement ensued which baffles description. The Softs, however, proceeded, and John Stryker, of Rome, was nominated a temporary chairman. He took a seat on the platform, and was immediately knocked or pushed to the floor below. He regained his place, when the Softs, finding it impossible to proceed, left the Hall in the possession of the Hards, who, after a characteristic speech by Fernando Wood, who denounced the Softs as disorganizers, proceeded with their temporary organization—after concluding which they adjourned for dinner. The Softs then took possession and proceeded to organize, after a speech from John Cochrane. The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was invited to the floor of the Convention, and made a speech which created the greatest enthusiasm. A recess was afterwards taken until 4 P. M., when a resolution to appoint the Delegates to Charleston at this time was introduced and lost. A resolution was then almost unanimously adopted which provides for the appointment by the Chair of two delegates from each Judicial District, to report the names of two delegates to the Charleston Convention from each Congressional District, with four alternates. The Softs then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Up to the time of our going to press with our first edition, nothing had been heard of the steamship *Persia*, now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and considerably overdue.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Aspinwall on the 6th, arrived early yesterday morning. Of the news thus received, a brief abstract was inserted in a portion of our morning edition. The most important item of intelligence is from San José, Costa Rica, where, on the 14th ult., a conspiracy against President Mora was successful in the deposition and banishment of that intelligent statesman. Señor Mora proceeded to the Isthmus, and came at once to New-York by the *North Star*.

Later information from the Chiriqui Image Diggings are received; but they do not amend the discouraging accounts already published. The adventurers were resolutely waiting for the dry season.

By the *North Star* we have dates from the western coast of South America two weeks later than those by the *Star of the West*. The blockade of Guayaquil had been raised, in consequence of an armistice between the Governments of Ecuador and Peru, which it was supposed would terminate in a peace. There is nothing of interest from Peru or Bolivia. The Government of Chili retains its design of making war upon the Auran-canian Indians next Summer, but in the meantime hastens the reduction of the army. Among other subjects to which attention is directed is the development of the navy by the addition of steam vessels. Business at Valparaiso was reviving.

Our correspondent at Port-au-Prince furnishes interesting news to Aug. 28. The President, having returned from Petite Goave, was preparing for a grand progress to the north, with a view to strengthening and popularizing his Government. A depositary of the treasure, left by Soulouque, had been opened with every proper form, and had disappointed expectation in containing no more than $209,133, about one-fourth the sum anticipated. In addressing the National Guard on the 21st ult., President Geffrard declared that he was acquainted with several conspiracies formed against him, and with the names of the implicated, and should quietly permit their plans to mature before interfering. The mass of the population appears to be satisfied with the actual order of things. An address to the free negroes of the United States, inviting them to settle in the island, has been issued by the Haytian Government.

Dates are received from Buenos Ayres to July 22, and from Rosario to July 12. The war was advancing languidly. A Buenos Ayrean war steamer had daringly pushed its way up the Uruguay, and had succeeded in releasing and bringing away Gen. Flores and others, whom Gen. Urquiza had placed in confinement at Ibicui. The Argentine steamers still lay at Montevideo, not hazarding the passage of the river at Martin Garcia, strongly fortified by the Buenos Ayreans. There was some talk among the latter of an expedition to recover the steamer *Gen. Pinto*, which had been captured by the Argentines. There were also rumors of mediation initiated by the American and French ministers. Gen. Urquiza was at Parana organizing his forces. The decree ordering preparations for the approaching presidential election had been promulgated.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to July 30th are received. The news is without interest. Coffee was quiet; quotations nominal. The shipments during the month had been smaller than usual.

By the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* off a point near New-Orleans the papers of that city receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. There is little of interest in the news. The Liberal Press speak in encomiastic terms of Minister McLane, and look forward with satisfaction to his early return. At the City of Mexico the leaders of the reactionary party had assembled to concert the plan of the ensuing campaign. They propose to proceed with unprecedented vigor.

The United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 9th instant, arrived at this port last evening. The Havana papers contain two days later intelligence from Mexico, but it is unimportant. The *Philadelphia* brought $95,000 in specie.

We receive, by way of New-Orleans, later news from all the British West India Colonies. The negro riots in Jamaica have been temporarily suppressed, but the unprotected state of the northern portion of the island has induced the white population to petition the Home Government for further reinforcements. Demerara and Trinidad were cooperating in their efforts to obtain fresh supplies of coolie labor. The Trinidad crop this year has nearly reached 40,000 hhds. The crop of Granada is 7,000 hhds.; of St. Lucia 6,000 hhds.; and of Barbados 39,000 hhds. Grand preparations were being made in Martinique for the inauguration of the statue of the Empress Josephine.

Two more mail robberies are reported. On Monday night, Sept. 12, the Post-office at Delaware City, Del., was entered and all the letters rifled of their contents, among which were several drafts on Philadelphia. A man named Johnson *alias* Josephs, under arrest in Philadelphia, was found in possession of letters stolen from the mails in New-Hampshire during the past three weeks. The letters are supposed to have been taken from the mail car on the railroad between Laconia and Sanbornton, N. H. It is ascertained that Johnson succeeded in abstracting eighteen leters and a package of insurance papers, and it is supposed that numerous other losses which have recently been reported in that region are attributable to him.

It is announced that, for the approaching cricket match, twenty-two American players have been chosen to match the English Eleven. The headquarters of the latter during their stay in this City will be at the Astor House.

The planters in the Parish of Lafayette, La., having been annoyed by the tampering of certain parties with their slaves, have formed a Vigilance Committee to expel the obnoxious persons from their neighborhood. Several expulsions have occurred; but the expelled and their friends have organized a counter Committee, and declare that they will return, claiming that their banishment was illegal. There is considerable excitement over this subject in several of the river Parishes of the State.

The New-Jersey State Fair is now open at Elizabeth City. To-morrow it closes with an address by the Hon. James W. Wall, and a grand trial of speed by horses of all classes from all States whence they may choose to come.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. The Special Committee on Marine Hospital affairs made a report censuring Dr. Jerome for certain contumacious acts against the authority of the Commissioners, and directing the report to be sent to the Governor.

The Staten Island inquest was resumed yesterday by Coroner Vanderbilt, assisted by lawyer Vermilye. Dr. Boardman, Rev. Mr. Lewis and Madam Ducharm, the mother of deceased, were examined. The material fact developed was a statement made to last two named witnesses, by deceased, that he had been struck by a man named Lewis Keely. The inquest will be continued this evening.

The Republican Central Committee held their regular meeting last night at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway. Mr. F. R. Sherman was elected to supply the place of Capt. Dilks, who resigned. A resolution heartily approving of the resolutions passed by the late Republican State Convention, and of the candidates for State offices there nominated, was offered by Mr. John H. White, and unanimously adopted.

Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has granted the temporary injunction applied for to restrain the Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Company from laying an additional turnout track on the south side of Canal-street.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of beef cattle has exceeded that of any single week since October, 1855. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards, of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, number 24,539—to wit: 5,930 beef cattle; 138 milch cows; 461 veal calves; 12,829 sheep and lambs; and 5,181 swine. As compared with the previous week, this is an increase of 1,319 beeves and 391 swine, and a decrease of 6,597 sheep. At yesterday's general market, beeves declined fully 1c. ₩ lb. on the estimated dressed weight, the best offered selling at 10c., and the poorest at 5½c.@6½c.; average of all sales, about 8c. By this concession in price, and large purchases by wholesale butchers, the entire stock was worked off, though numbering 2,254 above last year's weekly average of 3,676. Milch cows are slow of sale at low prices, notwithstanding the small receipts. Veals sell at a trifling advance. Sheep and lambs are 25c. ₩ head higher, but sufficiently abundant. Swine, no change; corn-fed rather scarce; about 1,000 still-fed on hand.

The Anti-Sunday Crusade.

The great popular movement against the Sunday laws, which that eminent theological journal, the *Herald*, has been drumming up with so much vigor for the past fortnight, came off on Tuesday night, and its proceedings were duly reported in the Times of yesterday. We confess our surprise at the meagre attendance and the spiritless character of the meeting. A public gathering to protest against introducing here the religious rites of Hindostan would elicit just about as much sympathy and call out quite as formidable a demonstration. We took it for granted that a large portion of our German population, stimulated by the absence here of many kinds of Sunday recreation which they enjoy at home, would join in a movement which seemed to recognize and promised to provide for their deprivations. But we were mistaken. The movement lacks the breadth and common sense needed to secure their favor. Our German fellow-citizens do not all base their whole theory of life and of law upon the facilities afforded for the sale of lager beer; and the prominent practical grievance which these patriots and devotees of freedom met to redress was the restriction imposed by law upon the sale of liquor one day out of seven.

We should be giving this demonstration much more importance than it merits, if we were to enter upon any elaborate refutation of its falsehoods or any correction of its multitudinous mistakes. It assumed, as does the *Herald* habitually, that we have State laws enforcing the *religious* observance of the Jewish Sabbath: and it demanded the absolute repeal of all such laws upon grounds of personal right. Nearly every one of its resolutions—twenty-two in number—either asserted or implied that the Sunday laws compel a certain reverence for Sunday as a sacred day. One of them demands for "infidels and atheists the same recognition and protection as professors of Jewish, Christian, or any other doctrine." It is very evident that these zealous gentlemen have never read the laws in question, or that they utterly misconceive their scope and purpose. The State has never attempted to enforce any special views of the Sabbath or to constrain anybody to observe or regard it as a religious day. Our legislation upon the subject seeks different ends and rests upon a different basis altogether. With a humane regard to health and morals, the people enact that their public servants shall be exempt from toil one day in seven; that civil contracts shall be void and legal processes suspended; that labor shall cease, and the din of ordinary business and diversions, inconsistent with universal repose for a weary, work-worn population, shall come to an end. To secure to all the benfits of this provision, whatever invades the public peace or depraves public morals, or tempts to revelry and crime, is forbidden. Disturbances of peaceful worshippers, of whatever faith, are also prohibited. And that is the whole of it. The inalienable *civil right* to periodical rest is secured, and the proper enjoyment of the boon protected. There the laws stop. All beyond is in the domain of conscience, which no civil statute attempts or pretends to invade.

What "constitutional right" is infringed by such provisions? It makes "a distinction of days," it is urged, and that is "prohibited by the Constitution." Where? Does the Constitution prohibit "Independence Day?" Do the laws which recognize Christmas and New-Year's as holidays, or the proclamations appointing a day of Thanksgiving or Fast, conflict with the Constitution? If laws may not regulate times of work and rest, then *ten-hour* laws, in the interest of workingmen, should be repealed, and capital be allowed to lord it over muscles and sinews all hours of the day as well as all days of the week. But if the people may enact laws which place voluntary limits on their daily toils, and which interpose barriers against the rapacity of employers as to the control of the time of employes, surely they may hedge around the bodies and the souls of the masses by statutes which protect the right to a weekly season of repose and worship. Nor is the "constitutionality" of the provision vitiated because the proportion of time determined by the experience of the world as necessary for this purpose, harmonizes with the divine economy from the creation of the earth, through all the generations of men.

Were our statutes designed to coerce the individual as to modes of worship, or to compel the religious observance of the Sabbath, or to interfere with personal choice as to the employment of the time abstracted from ordinary business concerns—then the outcry against Sunday despotism would have a substantial foundation. Nothing of the sort is known to our laws or to the administration of them. The most "liberal-minded individual" in the Bowery may spend his Sunday in writing infidel editorials, in haranguing an atheistic club, or in doing any other wise or foolish thing which may happen to suit his taste, and no "star" will shed its baleful beams on his pathway. "Infidels and atheists" have all the protection in this respect they could desire. But no man, however liberal-minded he may be, may compel his apprentice or journeyman, whose six days have been faithfully employed in his service, to drag his weary frame to the anvil, or the work-bench, or the house-roof, to aid in swelling his earnings by a seventh day's toil. Sunday laws prevent that. Nor may he tempt the poor man, whose $6 or $9 have been paid him on Saturday night, to enter a Sunday liquor-shop and drink or gamble away the money that his family need for bread, sending him forth on "blue Monday," nervous, enfeebled and depraved, alternately to work and stagger his way to the prison or the almshouse. Sunday laws forbid that. Nor may he set up a temple of revelry by the side of the temple of God, and besides a six days' opposition, occupy the seventh with bands of music and comic songs and dances, and theatrical shows, and gambling appliances, so as to disturb quiet worshippers, and embrute a population on the day that decency and propriety mark as the day for intellectual and moral culture. The Sunday laws forbid that. Common courtesy and good neighborhood forbid it also. Something is due, on this as on every other subject, to the general habits and disposition of the community. On the Continent of Europe theatrical shows, musical concerts, and great festivities of all kinds are held more freely and frequently on Sundays than on other days,—because the great mass of the people consider it a holiday and especially appointed for such recreations. It is folly, however, to urge this as a reason for introducing the same system here,—for the habits and modes of thought of the people do not permit it. The great mass of our people take an entirely different view of the character and obligations of the Sabbath,—and they may justly claim that their views should be respected, though they assert no right to impose them upon others.

The ground taken by the meeting of Tuesday is one which is utterly untenable. The movement was wholly in the hands and in the interest of those liquor dealers who grudge their victims even one day in seven of rest from the poison they vend. As such it may safely be left to the judgment of the respectable portion of our German fellow-citizens themselves.

The Franking Abuse.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Tribune* says:

"Since the stoppage at the Post-office of the documents purporting to have been franked by Mr. Covode, Mr. Blair of Missouri, and one or two other Republican Members of Congress, have been here in person to affix their franks."

This is quite legitimate and proper;—and though it is doubtless to be regretted that Members of Congress should be required to give their time and personal attention to the franking of their party documents, we do not very well see how it can be avoided. Writing a man's name on the back of a letter is a very simple process, and it naturally occurs to every one that a clerk could do it just as well as the member himself. But the same argument would justify the indorsement of notes by proxy, and such a practice might lead to more or less inconvenience in business circles. We are glad Mr. Holt has put a stop to this practice of vicarious franking,—and we hope he will now go a step further, and do whatever he can to stop the whole business of using the franking privilege for party purposes.

The only excuse ever urged in support of the franking system is that public officers ought not to be subjected to private loss for letters or papers sent on public business. It is quite proper that Members of Congress should not pay postage on such documents,—or on any correspondence rendered necessary in the discharge of their public duties. But how does this justify the enormous abuses which are constantly practiced under this cover? What excuse does it give to Members of Congress for spending all the Summer months at Washington in franking documents and appeals designed solely for party effect? How does it justify members in writing up large bundles of blank envelopes and distributing them among their personal or political friends? These things are constantly done, and the Government is thus subjected every year to an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, for which not the slightest necessity exists in any exigency of the public service.

The personal honor of members *ought* to be a sufficient guarantee against any such abuse of a public privilege. It resembles petty larceny too nearly to be creditable to any man in public station. But it is folly to rely upon, or appeal to, any such sentiment. The abuse will go unchecked, and will steadily increase until it is ended by provision of positive law;—and we hope the Postmaster will urge such a law upon the attention of Congress at its coming session. There should be a *limit* to the amount of free postage which any Member of Congress may enjoy; and it would be very easy to fix that limit so as to do no injustice to individuals, and at the same time protect the public interest. The best way of effecting a reform would be for the Government to pay the expense of this franking directly out of the Treasury, and to keep a personal account of it with every member. Something should most certainly be done to put an end to the abuses now practiced.

Another Distinguished Exile Among Us.—The exiled President of Costa Rica is now sojourning for a season in our City, and seems to regard his recent political misfortunes with commendable philosophy. While conversing freely upon all the circumstances attending his being seized, deprived of his official robes, and sent into exile—he expresses the opinion that the plan had been deliberately laid, and was at last carried into execution through the direct and immediate influence of money. He expresses himself sanguine of a speedy reaction, and of his own recall to resume the executive power. The result of the movement will be determined one way or the other without much delay, as all such revolutions in Costa Rica have been soon disposed of. Even in the event of a loss of official position, President Mora doubts not he will soon be permitted to return to Costa Rica to enjoy his private estates.

It seems to be the opinion of this distinguished exile that he could easily have regained and maintained his authority in Costa Rica, had he not preferred trusting to the chances of a reaction in his favor to the shedding of blood. Should there be an unexpected delay in quelling the rebellious movement, it is President Mora's intention to avail himself of the opportunity to visit the several points of our country.

A Glimpse at our Ruling Classes.—Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, has lately been into a County Convention, and he came out whipped. His Honor and Mr. Schumaker, the present incumbent of the District-Attorney's Office, were both ambitious to serve the County as its District-Attorney. Both enjoyed unusual facilities for making friends among our ruling classes, one on the bench and the other as Counsellor to the Grand Jury, and Grand Marshal to the County jail. Whether it was because he was the smarter of the two, or because he made better use of his opportunities, we cannot say, but Mr. Schumaker *had the Inspectors;* of course this gave him the primaries, and the primaries gave him the coveted nomination.

But Judge Morris is not to be shelved at the command of the actors in so ridiculous a farce as a County Convention. He appeals to the electors in a touching manifesto, which possibly may not go entirely unheeded, as the class to whom it is addressed are not used to appeals of any sort, except after matters have been arranged, the nominations made, and only their trifling indorsement is needed to entitle the elect of the inspectors to draw their salaries and pocket the stealings. The Judge's manifesto, though not very important in any other respect, throws useful light upon the manner in which *the people* allow knaves and ruffians to designate the men of whom they are to make Judges, legislators and guardians of the public peace.

In the Tenth Ward he avers that the regular ticket is run by a deputy in the District-Attorney's office, who is under indictment for felony. The Judge gives the names of the notabilities he shows up, but we will not follow his example. One of the delegates on this ticket is a notorious person whose name seldom stays a fortnight together out of the police returns. Another is under bail for highway robbery. In the Seventh Ward the head-quarters was too respectable a place for the meeting, which, to be under more complete control, was called at a rum-shop near by. One of the Inspectors, not being "reliable," was ejected. A leading man in the work of making a ticket of delegates here is a gentleman now under indictment for perjury, assault and battery, with intent to kill, and several minor offences. Into the Eleventh Ward, rowdies from New-York were imported to express the will of the quiet people. One leader here is under indictment for both felony and misdemeanor. Another is under indictment for receiving stolen goods. And so the Judge proceeds, promising as the column fails him, in future communications to continue the portraits of the distinguished gentlemen who name the candidates whom Democrats must vote for or be stigmatized as "irregulars" and "bolters," and no longer entitled to the kind consideration of the dominant party.

This is not a picture of the management of one party by the adherents of another. It is the revelation by a Democrat of the style of doing things in *his own* party. Yet these thieves, rowdies and miscellaneous vagabonds will meet in Convention and nominate candidates for office:—and then every citizen, who happens to be a Democrat, will feel bound by a sense of duty, to vote for the ticket. And this is the depth of degradation to which our Republican system of Government has been suffered to sink already!

One Way to Make Capital.—The Democratic State Convention opened its proceedings at Syracuse, yesterday, with an explosion. According to the information thus far received, our estimable Ex-Mayor, F. Wood, Esq., made rather a bold push to secure the organization, and thus obtain the substantial control of the Convention. The movement began by appointing a Chairman, who called to order, and was proceeding to admit both delegations from New-York, before the call had been read or the mass of the Convention were fairly aware of what was going on. They at last waked up to it, and forthwith commenced a counter movement, by organizing a counter meeting. Their Chairman, however, is knocked out of his seat by one of Ex-Mayor Wood's admirers, but not very badly hurt. Wood's meeting, meantime, proceeds to complete its business and adjourns,—and the other body imitates its example.

This is merely the first step towards a split in the party:—but it has been so very badly managed, that the split is likely to be a very trifling affair. Mr. Wood's impetuosity seems to have overborne his shrewdness. It was generally understood that he had resolved upon running for Mayor this Fall, with or without the regular nomination:—this last movement has not increased his chances of success, either in getting that nomination or in doing without it. It may be seriously doubted, now, whether he can draw off votes enough from the regular ticket to give the Republicans any chance of electing their candidate.

More Mail Robberies.

Still more robberies of the mails are reported. A dispatch from Delaware City, Del., dated Sept. 13, states that the Post-office at that place was entered on Monday night, and all the letters in the office rifled of their contents. The letters intended for the morning's mail were deposited in the office the same evening, so that the number was very considerable. The extent of the loss cannot yet be ascertained. Among the papers stolen are known to be several drafts on Philadelphia Banks.

Another case is reported from New-Hampshire. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Laconia, N. H., Sept. 12, says:

"On the 23d of August a package of insurance papers was sent by mail from the Belknap Insurance Office of this place to Daniel E. Smith, Sanbornton Bridge, which did not reach its destination, and no trace of it could be found until a letter, dated Sept. 6, was received from the Chief of Police in Philadelphia, giving notice that the trunk of a hotel thief (calling himself J. K. Johnson *alias* J. Josephs) having been broken open there, the missing papers were found in it. It has been ascertained that this package with other letters was stolen from the Post-office car between this place and Sanbornton. Two other letters from Laconia to Sanbornton Bridge, six from Laconia to Lowell, Mass., four from Holderness, N. H., to Concord, N. H., and six from Holderness to Boston, are supposed also to have been stolen. Probably a good many other letters were taken. The only one that is known to have contained any money was from Holderness to the editor of the Boston *Pilot*, containing one dollar. Johnson was on his return from the White Mountains when this larceny was committed. It is supposed that he succeeded in traveling mostly as a 'dead head,' as he represented himself at different places as a railroad conductor, and exhibited free passes, tickets, &c., which were found in his possession at the time of his arrest in Philadelphia. A number of ladies' handkerchiefs and other articles were found in his trunk, which it is presumed he had stolen. The matter will probably be taken in hand by the proper authorities without delay."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory Condition of the Treasury.

The Treaty with New-Granada.

The San Juan Affair—The Costa Rica Revolution—Naval Charges, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

According to official data the importations for the present fiscal year will greatly exceed those of the year 1857, and will reach in amount at least $390,000,000, which, at the average duty of 16 per cent., will yield revenue of $62,400,000, or $6,400,000 more than was estimated for by Secretary Cobb in his last annual report to Congress. It is an interesting fact that while the Government receipts thus exceed the Secretary's estimates, the public expenditures are falling considerably below his figures. The result of this double operation will be the receipt of a sufficient revenue not only to meet the current wants of the Government without any further loan or reissue of Treasury notes, but the speedy accumulation of a surplus to be again applied to the redemption of the public debt. Never before since the foundation of our Government, have the recuperative powers of the Federal Exchequer been so forcibly exhibited.

Those who feel an interest in the financial condition of the General Government can rely upon the following statement being authentic, and the data from which it is drawn official and reliable. The balance of unexpended appropriations in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1858, was four millions below the balance the year previous, and amounted to $26,782,062 62. This balance on the 30th June, 1859, amounted to $22,455,991 74

Special appropriations for year ending 30th June, 1860	41,367,699 63
Permanent appropriations for year ending 30th June, 1860	8,497,724 50
Estimated additional appropriations for present year	9,000,000 00
Total	$81,321,415 87
Reducing the estimated balance of appriations unexpended again, four millions below the preceding year, we have	$18,000,000,00
Leaves estima'd expenditures for 1859–60	$63,321,415 87

To meet these expenditures the Government had a balance in the Treasury

July 1, 1859	$4,339,275 54
Balance of loan, 1858	1,380,000 00
Treasury notes reissuable June 30, 1859	4,953,200 00
Total available means, July 1, 1859	$10,672,475 54
Present estima'd receipts from Customs	62,400,000 00
Present estimated receipts from Lands	2,500,000 00
Present estimated receipts from miscel.	1,500,000,00
Estimated means for the year 1859–60	$77,072,475 54
Deduct estimated expenditures	63,321,415 87
Estimated surplus for the year	$13,751,059 67

After deducting from this surplus the six millions required to be retained in the Treasury for Mint purposes, there still remains a balance of $7,751,059 67 to be applied to the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, a sum much larger than the whole amount of notes reissuable on the 30th June last, and it is a fact well ascertained, that no notes redeemed *subsequent* to that date will be reissued at the Treasury.

If my figures and estimates, drawn from official sources, be correct, it must be apparent to every one that the Treasury will be under no necessity to draw again upon its credit; and that there will not only be no call for another Government loan, but no other reissue of Treasury notes except a small amount, say two millions of those on hand 30th June last, and then reissuable, as included above in the "available means July 1, 1859."

How then will the surplus this year of nearly fourteen millions of dollars—with the prospect of a large increase in the future—be absorbed? With the exception of $40,000, the public debt is bearing an interest of 5, 5½, 5¾ and 6 per cent.—and the holders will regard it as a first-class permanent investment, and be reluctant to surrender the stock to the Government even after the Treasury is in funds to reimburse it.

What a change a single twelvemonth presents in the condition of our national finances. Then every effort was directed to the raising of revenue—now the Treasury Department is already planning for a redemption of the public debt in advance of its maturity. Well may our Government stock be eagerly sought after by capitalists, at home and abroad, for with us a pecuniary embarrassment must always be temporary.

When Mr. Jones, our new Minister to New-Granada, was instructed by President Buchanan to withhold a presentation of his credentials until there should be a ratification of the Cass-Herran treaty by the Congress of that country, it was believed that the treaty would reach there in time to be acted on, and that any delay in its ratification would necessarily be the result of some difficulty thrown in the way by the New-Granadian Congress. It turns out, however, that the treaty did not reach New-Granada until after the expiration of the Congress—it having been withheld by the United States Senate until the very last day of the session. The new Congress of New-Granada does not meet until February next, and the question with the Administration now is, should Mr. Jones' instructions be modified so as to allow him to present his credentials at once, and restore diplomatic relations between the two countries? Gen. Herran has addressed to the State Department an urgent but dignified letter, calling attention to the above facts. My impression is, Mr. Jones will be directed to present his credentials, as the Administration no longer entertain the slightest doubt of the prompt ratification of the treaty as soon as the new Congress meet.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

However much our Government may be impressed with the truth that the island of San Juan belongs to us, there appears to be no doubt but that both the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States will instruct their agents in that quarter to act with the utmost circumspection in view of a satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences. It will be recollected that Secretary Marcy, four years ago said that the title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force or the exercise of exclusive sovereign rights, within the fairly disputed points. This was the substance of his letter to Mr. Crampton, at that time representing her Majesty's Government, and to which much importance is now attached. From all that can be ascertained in well-informed circles it is reasonable to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. If any danger at all is apprehended it is in consequence of the well-known intrepid character of Gen. Harney.

Col. Hawkins, of the British army, yesterday brought dispatches concerning the San Juan dispute to the British Legation, and then left for New-York to take passage for England, with dispatches from Gov. Douglas to her Majesty's Government on the same subject.

The news of a successful revolution in Costa Rica, being unexpected, has created much interest and surprise in official and diplomatic quarters. Señor Molina, Minister from that Republic, left to-day for New-York to meet Ex-President Mora.

Col. Fauntleroy left Washington to-day to take command of the military department of New-Mexico.

Mr. Hendrick's resignation as Commissioner of the Land Office takes effect to-morrow. Nothing has been heard from Judge Hughes as to his acceptance of the office.

The President has appointed Mr. William E. Moore, of Nebraska, Agent for the Indians in the Omaha Agency, *vice* Mr. Wilson, resigned.

Commander McBlair has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard, and Commander Thatcher to the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. Watson has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Bell in the command of the store-ship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso.

Lieut. Morphey has been ordered to the Naval rendezvous at Norfolk, and Lieuts. Walker and Davidson to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

United States Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

To-day is the third of the Fair. The weather continues favorable. The books were closed yesterday, up to which time nearly 3,000 entries were made, including nearly 1,500 mechanical and agricultural implements. The receipts for the first two days, including the fees for the exhibition of articles, was nearly $12,000. The number of visitors to the grounds to-day is estimated at 50,000.

Flora Temple and *Princess* arrived to-day, and are entered for the citizens' purse of $1,000.

Fawer's steam plow from New-York, and Waters' from Detroit, were brought into the grounds to-day and exhibited.

Law and Order in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Vice-President of the late Town meeting, to-day, pursuant to a resolution, selected a Central Committee to make nominations. It is composed of men of sterling character, including merchants, tradesmen and mechanics. There is no doubt that a strong ticket will soon be presented. The enemies of the movement getting dismayed, rowdies and Club leaders, nearly all disappeared from the accustomed gathering places. The city is perfectly quiet, and "order reigns supreme."

The American Pharmaceutical Association.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

At the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to-day, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Samuel W. Colcord, of Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Proctor, Jr., of Philadelphia; Joseph Roberts, of Baltimore; Edwin O. Gale, of Chicago.

Recording Secretary—Charles Bullock, of Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Hegeman, of New-York.

Treasurer—Asahel Boyden, of Boston.

Executive Committee—Charles T. Carney, of Boston; Charles A. Tufts, of Dover, N. H.; S. S. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; Geo. W. Berrian, Jr., of New-York; Charles Bullock, of Philadelphia.

Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy—Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia; Alpheus P. S. Sharp, of Baltimore; Eugene S. Massett, of St. Louis; James W. Cullan, of Washington, D. C.; Wm. Hegeman, of New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

Sandy Hook, Thursday, Sept. 15—2 A. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, due off this point with European intelligence to the 3d inst. Weather clear. Wind moderate, from northwest.

Vermont State Fair.

Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Vermont State Fair attracts a large gathering. The show of horses, cattle, and sheep is good. The mechanical and floral display is not large. A splendid exhibition of Howe's scales attracts great attention. Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, delivers an address to-morrow. The Fair continues Thursday and Friday.

Indictment of Youthful Incendiaries.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

In the Superior Court to-day, before Judge Russell, four young boys, named Michael Riley, Wm. Coffran, Thomas Gordon and George C. Martin, were arraigned on indictments charging them with setting fire to the House of Industry at Deer Island, on the 4th of August last. Martin pleaded not guilty and Riley, Coffran and Gordon guilty.

Seizure of Counterfeit Haytien Currency.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

A large lot of engraved bills in imitation of Haytien currency have been seized by the Police of this city on suspicion that they were intended for circulation in Hayti. The individual ordering them printed was not arrested, there being no treaty stipulations warranting it.

The Great Eastern.

Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

At a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange today, a resolution was adopted to invite the *Great Eastern* to visit this port. The authorities of this city, Portsmouth, Richmond and Petersburg will, no doubt, coöperate.

Burning of the Rockdale Flour Mill.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Rockdale Flour Mill, near this city, the property of Col. George P. Kane, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $14,000, which is insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Mississippi Cotton Crop.

Charleston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent reports serious injuries to the Mississippi cotton crop from rust and boll worms.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

City of Mexico advices to the 29th ult. state that Miramon was still in the capital, and not at San Luis Potosi, as reported.

Opening of the Winter Garden.

The upward march of the City population is fast making itself felt on our places of amusement, and the power of the tide was never more strikingly illustrated than at the opening of the so-called "Winter Garden" of Mr. Stuart last night.

The said Winter Garden is no garden at all, but a neat, charming, brilliant and fairy-like theatre, which, in the course of a few weeks, has replaced, as by a sort of Aladdin's enchantment, the doomed and disconsolate old Metropolitan Theatre. Lying just opposite Bond-street, it receives at high-water mark the two great streams which feed our theatres, and is the joint reservoir of our hotels and our homes. It is near enough to the Metropolitan and the St. Nicholas, and not too far from Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. This is an advantage, to be sure, which it shares with Miss Keene's delightful little theatre. But the Winter Garden (we suppose we must so call it) has other and altogether novel merits of its own, numerous and emphatic enough to account for the enthusiasm with which a new version of that exquisite story, the "Cricket on the Hearth," was last night received by one of the largest, most effective and solidly remunerative audiences which we have ever seen assembled in a New-York theatre. As we have no time now for extended criticism of the play and the players, the performances having closed at a very late hour—mainly, we presume, in consequence of what the engineers would call the heating of the new machinery—we can only say, in general terms, that the *debût* of the new enterprise was thoroughly satisfactory and full of golden promise. The building fully bears out all our anticipations of its qualities. Vast as the crowd last night was, the atmosphere of the place was constantly and universally agreeable; and the system of ventilation deserves, therefore, special commendation as the first real success, in this most important direction, which has been achieved in a New-York place of amusement. Another marked and most noticeable feature of the new theatre is the orchestra, which of itself would constitute charm enough to secure a succession of brilliant audiences. Conducted by that most admirable of violinists, Mollenhauer, and made up of thoroughly-cultivated musicians, its performnces were marked throughout the evening with a delicacy, grace, refinement, and musical value equally new and encouraging. The decorations of the house we have already described. They bear the test of the blazing gas-light bravely. The elevated taste which reigns throughout the whole interior, from the mauve-color and gold of the v

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TWO NEW-YORK THIEVES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia papers are strong in praise of the authorities of that city, for having caught two female thieves, well known as "shoplifters" in this city, in the act of making off with a quantity of stolen goods. The police had been watching them for several days, and finally, on Monday, detective Wood observed one of them leaving a store in a great hurry, and suspecting that she had been at mischief, he arrested and took her back to the store. The lady assumed great indignation, but the officer silenced her by drawing aside the skirt of her dress, and disclosing a piece of silk worth sixty dollars, stowed away in a "lift pocket." The silk had just been stolen from the store. The skirt was so arranged that about one-half of it formed a single enormous pocket. The thief and her companion were taken into court, and they were tried, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor. The history of the women is a singular one. Their names are PAULINE BROWN, *alias* Bruno, *alias* Rennart, *alias* Reynolds, and MARY MEYER, *alias* Mary Ann Schmidt. Both are Germans by birth. They came to this country about four years ago, and graduated in villany under the tutorship of the celebrated shoplifters, Mrs. KLEINSCHMIDT and GEORGE RIDGE, of New-York. These persons regularly taught the art of "lifting," and have qualified many a person to shine in the profession of "hoisting." They first commenced on their own account in New-York some three years ago, and have since become acquainted with all the principal receivers of stolen goods throughout the vicinity, which, in New-York, are neither few nor far between.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF A MARKET UP TOWN.—An adjourned meeting was called, last evening, in Jackson Hall, corner of Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, of those citizens in favor of a Market on the old Gansevoort property. There was not a very large attendance, though the benches around the sides of the hall were tolerably filled. Mr. DAVID E. WHEELER was called to the Chair, and he read a series of resolutions prepared by a Committee appointed at a former meeting. The resolutions were to the effect that New-York City needed a market centrally located, on the banks of the Hudson—and especially the residents of the western part of the City needed such a market. Speeches were made in favor of the resolutions by Mr. MANSON, the Hon. Mr. LEE, Mr. GEO. E. SICKLES, Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING, and others, who contended that a large and splendid market was needed in that part of the City, and that the Washington Market was a disgrace, which should be done away with. The feeling of the meeting was not perfectly unanimous, for a Mr. TOUCEY made two or three speeches to show that the City had no right to establish such large *meat stores*, any more than any other large establishments for any other business, and that large markets are a curse to the working classes, by fostering a class of persons called "middle men." After quite an animated discussion, the resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE EXTENSION OF BEEKMAN-STREET.—The Street Commissioner commenced the work of extending Beekman-street across the Park months ago. Those portions of the Park railing which crossed the line of the proposed extension were removed, and posts marking the line of the street through the triangular *rus in urbe* were driven into the ground. This was all that the Street Commissioner could do in the premises. It now became the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for laying down the pavement. The bids were to have been opened about a fortnight ago. The law requires that the Comptroller shall be present when the bids are opened. At the appointed time he met with the Commissioners of the Croton Board, but at his request the time for opening the bids was postponed to the 13th inst. When the latter day (the day before yesterday) arrived, Mr. HAWS declined to be present at the opening of the bids, and declared that the proposed extension was unconstitutional. The Park, in common with all the other real estate belonging to the City, is pledged for the redemption of the public debt, and the Comptroller holds that the Common Council has no right to order the opening of a street through it. Thus the matter stands. The Comptroller will furnish his views in writing on this subject to the Croton Board in a few days, and then the latter will send a communication to the Common Council, setting forth these facts.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION — DR. JEROME CENSURED.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., President, in the Chair. The Special Committee upon the Marine Hospital affairs made a report through E. F. PURDY, their Chairman, charging Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital, with various contumacious acts, in defiance of the authority of the Board, such as purchasing supplies for the use of the employes of the Hospital, after he had been notified that their services would not be longer needed; refusing the keys of the wash-house to the Engineer when he was acting under the orders of the Board, and in neglecting to reply to the communications of the Board. The report closed with two resolutions, declaring such conduct subversive of all order and authority, and directing the report to be forwarded to the Governor. The weekly statement shows that only 211 emigrants arrived during the week. The number of inmates in the institution at Ward's Island is 732: Marine Hospital 175. Balance in bank $5,656 28. Received for commutation fees since Sept. 7, $1,048. Balance of commutation fund, $20,536 32.

DELAVAN, DOWNING AND DUMPING.—The City Inspector and Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, yesterday visited the dumping-grounds in seventeen Wards of the City, for the purpose of examining their condition, and having them properly prepared for the business of the Winter. They were generally found to be in as cleanly a state as the nature of the case admits of; where they were not sufficiently so the Health Wardens were directed to have them cleaned forthwith. The City Inspector is endeavoring, if possible, to perform all the duties which devolve upon him, without expending more than the sum ($300,000) appropriated this year for his Department. The filthy condition of the streets when he first came into office has not, of course, been improved without considerable outlay, and Mr. DELAVAN finds it necessary to economize as much as possible, in consequence of those expensive but loudly called for street cleaning operations which he was compelled to undertake at the outset.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'KEEFE, at No. 99 Madison-street, upon the body of a little boy, three years of age, named EMIL S. NELSON, who, while at play with his sister on the 24th of July last, fell out of a third-story window of the above-mentioned premises, and sustained a compression of the brain. Verdict, accidental death.... BARTHOLOMEW GALLAGHER, of No. 3 Benson-street, fell from the eighth story of a sugar-house in Leonard-street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained injuries which terminated fatally in a few hours. The Coroner was notified.

RUN OVER.—A little girl, 11 years of age, named MARY LEE, was run over about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, by a heavily-laden grocer's wagon, and sustained a fracture of her right arm and leg. The wagon was owned and driven by Mr. ANTHONY KIPP, who is alleged to have been guilty of gross carelessness. He was taken into custody by Officers MCGUIRE and POND, and locked up to await an examination. The child was taken to the City Hospital.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—REVIEW AT WEST POINT.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the entrance of the victorious American Army, under Gen. SCOTT, into the City of Mexico. The day was not observed in this City. There were no military parades in honor of the event. At West Point there was a spirited celebration. Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT reviewed the Cadets, and in the evening there was a grand ball at COZZENS' Hotel.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the roof of the dwelling-house adjoining the Allaire Iron Works, in Cherry-street. The fire was caused by some sparks falling on the roof from the chimney of the iron foundry. The firemen extinguished the flames. The damage to the building is about $100. The house was formerly occupied by JAMES P. ALLAIRE, but since his death, two years ago, no one has lived in it.

BURNED TO DEATH.—MARGARET FOSTER, a little girl about six years of age, living at No. 327 East Twelfth-street, was fatally burned on Tuesday morning, by her clothes catching fire from a lighted candle which had been left at the side of her bed. She died about 5 o'clock on the same evening. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FELL FROM THE HUDSON RIVER CARS.—A Frenchman, named HENRY CHEVENA, residing in Chrystie-street, was found on Tuesday in an insensible condition on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Seventy-seventh-street, with severe abrasions and cuts about the head. The man had got on the cars at Forty-second-street, for the purpose of taking a free ride, but fell off at the place where he was discovered, and sustained the injuries before-mentioned.

MUTILATED BY A SAW.—WILLIAM FITZGERALD, a lad, 11 years of age, who was employed in a kindling-wood factory in Twenty-seventh-street, had three of his fingers cut off by coming in contact with a circular saw. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Yesterday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the coal vault of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, caused by live coals having been put into the ash-box. It was soon extinguished. The damage done was trifling.

Police Reports.

SWINDLING TAILORS.—On Tuesday evening, Officer Charles C. Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a seizure of a considerable quantity of clothing at the store of Peter Cohen, a German tailor, at No. 738 Eighth-avenue, which was supposed to have been stolen. Information was given to the Police, on Tuesday morning, that about a month ago a man named Carl Stein had called at the clothing store No. 353 Eighth-avenue, and taken away some goods to make up into coats. He returned his work, well done, and took away a larger quantity—stuff for eleven overcoats, worth $42—which he never brought back. Officer Fisher at once started to find the property, and succeeded in getting it at the place above mentioned. Cohen and Stein, the real name of the latter is George Reigal, were both arrested, and about $3,000 worth of goods—a full cart load—seized and taken to the Station-house. Yesterday, the prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, and a complaint for grand larceny was made against them by the proprietor of the store No. 353 Eighth-avenue. Soon after another complaint against the prisoners was made by Alder & Neubouer, a clothing firm in Cortland-street, who allege that Reigal swindled them out of $36 worth of goods by a similar trick. The magistrate committed both prisoners severally, in default of $1,000 bail, on each charge. It is said that some ten additional complaints will be made against the parties by victimized tailors, who have identified their goods as part of the seizure.

DON'T STEAL DOGS.—A dog fancier, named John Gray, of No. 28 Madison-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of stealing a small greyhound, valued at $50, from a rival dealer in dogs at No. 76 Centre-street, named Michael Cochrane. The complainant alleges that last Summer he paid the keepers of the Dog-pound two dollars for the animal in question, thus saving it from death by drowning—the fate of thousands of the canine species, when the dog-star rages. He took the hound home and cherished it. On the 2d inst. it disappeared, and no trace of it was found until a day or two ago, when the animal was seen in the possession of the defendant, Gray, however, denies that he stole the dog, but says he honestly owns him by purchase. Alderman SMITH, before whom the case was heard, having in mind a decision recently made in the Court of General Sessions, wherein dogs are held to be just as much property as horses, pigs and poultry, held Gray in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of larceny.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A young German brewer, named Alexander Levine, was arrested on Monday by officer Gardner of the Tenth Precinct, on a charge of forging bank checks. Mr. Franz Ruppert, who keeps a brewery in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, states that the accused called upon him, representing himself as the son of Samuel Liebman, and desired to sell a check for $21 50, purporting to have been drawn by Wm. Runk, on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Mr. Ruppert bought the check, and paid therefor the sum of $21 50, but upon presenting it to Mr. Runk it was pronounced a forgery. By a similar operation, Levine is said to have swindled Mr. Thomas L. Coles, at Jones' Brewery in Sixth-street, out of $25, by passing upon him a forged check upon the Citizen's Bank. When arrested, the prisoner had in his posslon three forged checks for $35 each, said to have been drawn by S. Liebmann, upon the Williamsburg City Bank. Justice STEERS committed Levine to answer the charge.

GRAND LARCENY.—Edward H. Dubois, employed as a hostler in a bakery establishment at No. 88 Laurens-street, was arrested on Tuesday at the mass meeting at Volks' Garten on a charge of grand larceny. On Saturday last a brother of the proprietor of the bakery, named John Baptist Cantel, a teacher of French in a Seminary in Brattleboro', Vt., visited the City, and put up at his brother's house. Dubois took occasion to steal an entire suit, including shirt, cravat, shoes, &c., valued in all at $50, and then absconded. The detective police were made acquainted with the robbery, and, on Tuesday, detective Bennett espied Dubois and took him to the Head-quarters. The accused admitted the theft, and was stripped of his stolen plumage, its place being supplied with such cast-off clothing as could be found.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Lawrence Costello, a Fourth Ward rowdy, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on a charge of robbing James Walsh, of No. 67 Cherry-street, of a silver watch. The complainant was passing through Cherry-street when he was accosted by the prisoner and two other persons. After a brief conversation the trio induced him to enter the alley-way of No. 20 Cherry-street, where they seized him by the arms, robbed him and ran off. Costello's companions escaped, but he was overtaken in his flight and locked up in the Station-house. He was subsequently taken to the Tombs and committed for trial.

A MISTAKE IN THE NUMBER.—In the reports of the case headed "Catching Thieves by Telegraph," the record gave the New-York residence of Mrs. Mary Thorp as No. 328 Fourth-avenue. No. 328 is a large boarding-house kept by a very estimable lady, and patronized by a number of highly respectable families. Mrs. Thorp has never boarded there. Correction is important both to the residents in No. 328 and to Mrs. Thorp; for on the night of the day the case was published, some half dozen gentlemen called for Mrs. Thorp, and, of course, did not find her there.

GRAND LARCENY.—Julia Williams and Mary Doran, women of the town, who live in Cherry-street, enticed a sailor, named Charles Williams, to their house, where they locked him up in a room and kept him prisoner all night. The women, it is alleged, also robbed their customer of his gold watch, money, and shirt studs, in all worth $80. In the morning the victimized sailor caused the arrest of the women. They were taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Tombs, and committed to answer a charge of grand larceny.

GRAND LARCENY.—A New-Jersey baker, named William Fisher, was arrested yesterday by Officer Divins, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a draft for $77, belonging to William Ritter, of No. 32 City Hall-place. It is also alleged that Fisher stole two coats, the property of a gentleman living in the upper part of the City. The accused was committed to await examination.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

The regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, Judge PEABODY in the chair. There was a tolerably full attendance of members, but the business transacted was not of much importance. The Executive Committee appointed to consider and report on certain desirable features of uniformity in the Ward organizations, recommended among other things that each of the Ward Associations shall be required to designate some place which shall be known as the head-quarters of the party in the Ward, at which the regular meetings of the Association shall be held. That the Ward Associations shall hold regular meetings at least once a month throughout the year, which shall be free to all the members, and opportunity afforded to persons desirous of joining the Association, to do so. The officers, delegates and members to be *bona fide* residents of the Ward.

Mr. F. R. SHERMAN was elected in place of Capt. DILKES, of the Fifteenth Ward, who sent in his resignation at a former meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. JOHN H. WHITE:

Resolved, That the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, heartily approve of the Resolutions passed by the Republican State Convention, held at Syracuse Sept. 7, 1859, as well likewise as the candidates for State officers, nominated by said Convention; and the Committee hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable efforts to secure the triumphant success of said ticket at the coming election.

This resolution was carried by acclamation, and shortly afterward the meeting adjourned.

American Delegates to the Utica Convention.

The American Assembly Conventions met in various parts of the City last evening, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention, which meets on the 21st inst. As far as heard from the following were chosen:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	A. W. Lockwood, Wm. Stokely,	J. A. Timpson, O. D. Reynolds.
2	A. G. Greene, Wm. J. Bunce,	T. C. Reynolds, Wm. F. Gould.
3	James S. Scofield, David Coleman,	David Oakley, C. H. Smiley.
4	Robert Beatty, Jr., Geo. W. Warren,	B. E. Hancock, James Griffiths.
5	Dr. S. Hall, J. S. Huyler,	Richard Burlew, James Webb.
6	Cornelius Carson, Gilbert C. Deane,	J. C. Dean, Chas. Hemble.
7	Daniel Ullman, Henry J. Irving,	Geo. B. Deane, L. W. Parker.
8	John H. Briggs, Geo. W. Wheeler.	
10	F. C. Wagner, Geo. Helsey,	Ed. A. Ware, Wm. H. Faulkner.
15	R. F. Andrews, Jabez Dennis,	T. W. Decker, E. N. Bloom.
17	A. S. Jones. Jos. H. Toone.	

In those Wards not enumerated, each one forming an Asssembly District, the Councils have elected delegates, in all cases said to be uncompromising advocates of American principles. Their names, however, have not been made public.

The Staten Island Inquest—Lewis Keely Implicated.

The inquest in the case of FRANCIS DUCHARM (not "FRAUD DUCHAMP," as heretofore given) was resumed yesterday afternoon at Clifton, at the Halfway House, on New-York-avenue. Coroner VANDERBILT was assisted by Mr. VERMILYEA. Considerable interest is still manifested in the investigation, and a strong desire is felt among all classes for the detection of the murderer. According to the evidence of MICHAEL LYNAM, corroborated by several others, it appears that on the evening of the 21st of August the deceased was returning from the house of Father LEWIS, as heretofore described, when he was assaulted and badly wounded. He was taken to a house near by, where his wounds were bathed, and then he was carried home.

Dr. BOARDMAN attended deceased, and found a fracture of the parietal bone, two inches above the left ear. The bone was greatly depressed; the wound was circular and two inches and a half in diameter. In his opinion the fracture was caused by a slung-shot or by the head of a loaded cane.

Madame DUCHARM, the mother of deceased, deposed that her son was "out of his head," but at times has had lucid intervals. In one of these intervals, in answer to a question, he replied that he was struck by a man named LEWIS KEELY. She also said that her son had, previous to the occurrence, told her that he was afraid of KEELY, and would not like to be in the road along with him at a late hour. It appears there had been a dispute between them about a fight which occurred with KEELY and a man named MCDERMOTT.

The Rev. JOHN LEWIS testified that deceased told him that he had been struck by KEELY, and, on being asked if he was quite sure, he replied that he "thought he was." This was repeated several times.

The inquest was adjourned to this evening at 6½ o'clock P. M. It is probable that the Supervisors of Richmond County will offer a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties. The friends of DUCHARM will also contribute to increase the amount of the reward. No warrants have, as yet, been issued.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CARROLL HILL SEMINARY.—The exercises at the opening of this new institution for female education, in South Brooklyn, took place last Monday evening. The exercises consisted of intrumental and vocal music, prayer, and addresses by several gentlemen. A large number of citizens of that locality, and others interested in the institution, were present. The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, opened the exercises by prayer, and was followed by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., late of Boston, in an address on Female Education. The Rev. Mr. CLARK, the editor of the Brooklyn *Transcript*, and other gentlemen, followed with brief addresses. Several pieces were sung by a quartette during the evening, accompanied with instrumental music. This institution opens with every prospect of success, and upon a field but little occupied. The Rev. Dr. WINSLOW and Prof. EDWARD WARNER bring their long experience in teaching, with a finished education, to assume the management of the institution.

A FATAL LEAP.—A colored man, whose name is unknown, but who was recently employed as a cook on board the schooner *Lander Gilmore*, lying at one of the Brooklyn docks, attempted to jump aboard the Fulton Ferry boat *Nassau*, last evening, just as the boat was leaving her slip on the Brooklyn side. Not jumping far enough, he struck his breast with great force against the stern of the boat and fell backwards into the water. He was probably stunned by the shock, as he sank and did not rise to the surface again. A boat was immediately launched, and by the use of grappling irons the body was recovered. The deceased was about 35 years old, and, it is said, was going to New-York to spend the night with his family.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—The body of a child, apparently not more than a few days old, was found yesterday afternoon, by the Ninth Ward Police, in a vacant lot just off the Clove Road. It was packed in a cigar box, where it was probably placed by parents who were either too poor or unwilling to bear the expense of a decent burial. The body was handed over to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest, and hand the remains over to the Superintendents of the Poor for interment.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Eighteenth Annual Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held in Hempstead to-day. It is expected that there will be a greater display of cattle, fruits, vegetables, &c., than ever was made by the Society on any former occasion. The usual annual address will be delivered.

POLITICAL.—In the First Assembly District, embracing the Eighth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns in Kings County, ANDREW A. MYERS has received the Democratic nomination for Assembly. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH is the delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday morning, a resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counselor to prosecute Messrs. FULLUM & FARREN for violating a city ordinance by erecting a varnish factory on Furman, near Fulton-street.

DROWNED.—BERNARD MCCORRICKSEN, 10 years old, while playing on the dock at the foot of Washington-street, Tuesday evening, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered.

BOY RESCUED.—A small boy fell into the slip at Fulton Ferry last evening, but he was taken out in time to save his life.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

The Richmond *Enquirer* understands that Mr. A. Dudley Mann writes that there is a probability that the *Great Eastern* will make a trip to Norfolk, Va. The *Enquirer* thinks the event would "stir tide-water Virginia to its very depths."

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Anelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."
M. P. WHITLOCK.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
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Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
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These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
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Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

3,000 Complete Cassimere Business Suits, to match.
$6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20,
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75,
$95 and $100.
ALL KINDS.
WARRANTED.
AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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Spring Beds.—$5 TO $6 FOR THE BEST Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

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Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
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Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
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Phrenology Points out the Talents, Defects and the occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $60. $50.
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The Ascendant Hat of the Season is White's much-applauded Moleskins. They are seen everywhere, everywhere admired. Fit yourself at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, or you're behind the age.

Fall and Winter Undergarments for men, women and children at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

Cordial Cognac Bitters immediately relieve diarrhœa and bilous attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole importer. No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, grocers and bars.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and matt'ress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot.
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GOSENHEIMER—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, at the Parsonage of the 13th-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. John Porsh, ADOLPHUS GOSENHEIMER to Miss ISABELLA CAMPBELL, all of New-York.

BOGERT—HEMPHILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. CHARLES H. BOGERT to Miss SARAH J. HEMPHILL, and only daughter of Alex. Hemphill, all of this City.

WHITMORE—OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas T. Guion, JOHN H. WHITMORE to CARRIE G. OGDEN, both of the above City.

CRASSOUS—MARVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Dunbar, Mr. EUGENE S. CRASSOUS, of Hoboken, to Miss ELIZA M., daughter of Frederick B. Marvin, of Brooklyn.

BUCK—PECK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the St. George's Church, by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, J. JUDSON BUCK, Jr., of Malden, to Miss MATTIE J., eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Peck, of the former place.

BADEAU—BLAKESLEE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. C. L. Kellogg, JESSE B. BADEAU to C. JENNIE, only daughter of Risley Blakeslee, Esq., all of the former place.

DIED.

PHAIR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, JAMES PHAIR, formerly of Killyshandra, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 70 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his sons, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Madison-st., near Pearl, on Friday, Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, LETITIA, wife of Samuel Woodward, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 16 7th-av.

ORGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, after a short and severe illness, FREDERICK ORGILL, in the 31st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN BUSBY, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 506 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

STAVELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, EMILINE, daughter of John W. and Julia A. Staveley, aged 1 year, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 225 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 9, at her son-in-law's, Capt. Samuel Smith, Mrs. HESTER WARD, widow of Nathaniel Ward, aged 81 years, 2 months and 6 days.

PURDY.—At Purdy's Station, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SARAH PURDY, aged 87 years.

[illegible] Rockland County, N. Y., Ebenezer [illegible] his age.

PHELPS.—At Suffern, [illegible] WARD PHELPS, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral at No. 19 Ludlow-place, this day, (Thursday), at 2½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOWLER.—At Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, CHARLES H. FOWLER, in the 55th year of his age.

TAYLOR.—At Somerville, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends can take the steamboat for Elizabethport, or the New-Jersey Railroad *vid* Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 491, Sept. 14, 1859.
59, 72, 31, 8, 39, 60, 24, 4, 75, 42, 28, 21, 44.
Class No. 492, Sept. 14, 1859.
71, 25, 50, 78, 37, 70, 69, 12, 44, 21, 22, 68, 57.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 489, Sept. 14, 1859.
25, 31, 58, 55, 13, 73, 37, 44, 76, 74, 1, 7, 24, 53, 20.
Class No. 490, Extra, Sept. 14, 1859.
31, 57, 62, 40, 75, 58, 15, 64, 42, 8, 26, 6, 34.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA!
No. 42
PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
Price 10 cents.
CONTENTS:
"Little Bo-peep Quadrille, on Nursery Rhymes."—CHAS. D'ALBERT.
"Tell me dearest Maiden," new song.—H. LAUTENSCHLAEGER.
"Mazurka," written expressly for this publibation.—MAX MARETZEK.
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NO. 37 CONTAINS:
Melodies from the Opera of "Il Poliuto."—DONIZETTI.
And 1 Ballad, 1 Song, and 1 Romance.
NO. 7 CONTAINS:
Melodies from the Opera of "La Sonnambula."
1 Ballad and 1 Song.
Price only 10 cents a No.
Office No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

GAS! GAS! GAS!
A splendid assortment of Gas Fixtures and French Bronzes for sale, at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway.
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.
Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas-pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.
Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

STOMACHIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,
For the nervous, weak invalid, with any ailment of the bowels, kidneys, liver, digestive or urinary organs. I can conscientiously offer Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, a pure juice of the grape, judiciously medicated with juniper, rhubarb and Peruvian bark. Sold in quart bottles at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st. The most delicate female can use this.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—THE AMERICAN ladies are distinguished, when young, for freshness and brilliancy of complexion almost without a parallel among other nations, and which rarely fails to excite admiration and remark among travelers from the most refined countries of the old world. But, too often, this charming characteristic becomes faded and lost from a want of that care in preserving it which so trying and changeable a climate demands. To retain its bloom and freshness unimpaired, to a much later period than is generally the case, BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed as a most powerful auxiliary.
Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by dealers generally. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The PROPRIETORS of the
DAY-BOOK
would call attention to the fact that they have recently PURCHASED the *Southern Citizen*, (JOHN MITCHEL'S paper,) at Washington, D. C., the Subscription List of which has been transferred to the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK, giving that paper a regular *bona fide* circulation to actual subscribers of nearly
THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,
Being twice the number of any Democratic Paper in New-York or elsewhere. Our circulation in the *South* and *South-Western* States is larger than *all other New-York Papers combined*, as we stand prepared to convince any one, while our advertising rates are *less* than other papers of even less circulation.
Advertisers have no other medium of reaching the South without advertising in a great many papers at heavy cost.
Price of advertising, 15 cents per line each insertion. Deductions to yearly and quarterly advertisers.
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers of Day-Book, No. 40 Ann-st.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S
BEAUTIFUL NEW BALLAD,
Nightly Encored,
Will be found in No. 25 of
THE MUSICAL GUEST,
Published this morning.
"Merrily, merrily shines the Morn."
Contents of No. 25 of
THE MUSICAL GUEST:

Chant Bohemian	Chas. Voss
The Orphan Boy. Ballad	H. Werner
Merrily, merrily shines the Morn	Alice Foster
In Silence, Sad Heart, Go	Balfe

Price, 10 Cents, to be had at all News Agents and Bookstores.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort-st.

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
Be sure to ask for
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The popularity of this fine
TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.
The public and the trade are therefore cautioned to ask for Lediard's morning call, which is unequalled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.
As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.
It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.
For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.
No family

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1848, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 29 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of location and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, No. 49 West 20th-st., Fifth-av., Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 12.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 56 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., 4 red door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 21th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 82 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on
Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SINGSING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 19. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON EISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken; while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Calssical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

N. CALYO, ARTIST, HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of teaching, drawing and painting on the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st., New-York.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 233 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 15th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References: Wm. Hall & Son; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D.; et al. Wanted, a Principal and wife, for a school in Mississippi; salary $1,600. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 288 Bowery, are open EVERY DAY and EVENING, for new Pupils on the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Guitar and the Voice.

Also, at No. 593 Hudson-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Private Instructions, $10 for 24 Lessons; Classes, from $2 to $6. New and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let, very cheap.

New Violin and Flute Class on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 288 Bowery.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN an established young gentlemen's Boarding School, near the City. He must be experienced, of an English and classical education, good address, moral and Christian character. A married gentlemen preferred, provided his wife is qualified and willing to share in overseeing the domestic affairs of the institution. If preferred, would dispose of the entire interest of the institution on reasonable terms. Line addressed to X. Y. Z., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving real name, with references, qualifications, experience, &c., will be confidentially treated.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. J. MAGRI—PROFESSOR OF THE Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and Latin languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages, in some college, university or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 186 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., or No. 21 Cedar-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LARGE EXPERience, wishes tuition in English, French, rudiments of music, or she would accept a situation as companion to a lady, and assist in the household duties, for which she is fully capable. Respectable reference given. Address, by note, at the drug-store corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, or the bookstore, corner of 4th-st., and Broadway.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and well versed in the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, also in Latin, wishes to be employed a few hours daily in a family; her board and traveling expenses, if any, will be received as compensation; the South or country preferred. Address ALPHA BETA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES to reside with a family in New-York. She is willing to give two hours' careful instruction daily in French, music and drawing, as an equivalent. A clergyman's family preferred, but another would suit. Address L., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, EXPERIenced in teaching, to instruct two little girls, about 10 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, about three hours in the morning. The applicant will please state references and terms. Direct to Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French, Spanish, (which languages she speaks fluently,) Italian, and Music, would wish to obtain a situation as governess in a family. No objection to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn, as governess in a private family, or in a store; she can speak several languages and teach music. For further particulars, call at No. 25 2d-av.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. R., Broadway Post-office.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMING AN engagement as governess in a family; she is capable of communicating a thorough English education, as well as music, French, Italian, drawing and painting. Address F. G. H., Box No. 2,579 Post-office, New-York.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED LADY FROM Europe wishes to form an engagement as governess. She is capable of imparting a solid English education, with music, French and drawing. Address C. D., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF 1849—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimony as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address L. K., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE
LAW AND MERCANTILE AGENCY,
NO. 335 BROADWAY, (Moffatt's Building,)
NEW-YORK.

Established on a systematic and much-needed plan for the
COLLECTION OF DEBTS, OBTAINING JUDGMENTS, ISSUING EXECUTIONS, &c.,
and the enforcement of all LEGAL CLAIMS, at
FIXED AND MODERATE RATES,
greatly below the usual standard. Limit of expense guaranteed in advance. Doubtful Debts prosecuted economically. Arrangements by the year with parties having large business. Allowance made where many accounts are presented for collection by one person or firm. All work promptly and thoroughly done.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION RESPECTING THE EXPEDIENCY OF COMMENCING SUITS.

Call for a Card, Schedule of Prices, References, &c., at THE LAW AND MERCANTILE AGENCY,
Moffatt's Building, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 29.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, three floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoistways. For terms and particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC brown-stone front, English-basement house No. 50 10th-st., near the 5th-av.; it is in complete order, having been newly painted and papered throughout. Possession given immediately. Apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures complete throughout. To a person desirous of a down-town residence, it is very desirable. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 120 West 39th-st., three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, and in prime order. Will be let from 1 to 5 years. Apply at No. 456 7th-av.

TO LET—A THREE STORY DWELLING-HOUSE containing eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished in a very pleasant location in South Brooklyn. Possession given 1st Oct. if desired. Inquire at No. 4 Harrison-place, South Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR LAWyers, brokers, agents, engravers, &c., on the second floor in building No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.; entrance from either street; will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to G. G. MARTIN, No. 45 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 151 Orchard-st., finished with modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 324 West 22d-st., to a private family only; immediate possession will be given, and for terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the lower part of the desirable house No. 161 Allen-st.; has water, gas and fixtures, range in first-rate order; with immediate possession. Rent $350.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison-av.; high-stoop, three-story, with modern improvements. A portion of rent taken in board, if desired.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 3, first floor, No. 175 Broadway and 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite Gilsey Buildings and Howard House.
GEORGE P. EDGAR.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family in 22d-st., near 4th-av., 12 rooms and in perfect order. Address Box No. 19 Post-office.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING a family consisting of wife, two children and servant, desires to rent, permanently, part of a house between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $350. Address Box No. 2,278 General Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTFUL country residence in Westchester County, one hours' ride from New-York; cottage house, and nine full lots of ground; choice fruit trees, shrubbery and grapes; one block from the depôt; no incumbrance. Will exchange for lots in New-York, or for improved property, and pay from $2,000 to $3,000 cash.
SOUTHWICK & MARTIN, No. 61 Chambers-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

COUN

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could be positively influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with strict confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stocks so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., will be held at No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock.
Holders of all classes of the Bonds of this Company are invited to attend. ROBERT BAYARD, Pres't.
THOMAS DENNY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6s per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$7,000 TO $10,000 WANTED ON VALuable improved leased property on Broadway, worth double the amount. Apply on the premises, No. 656 Broadway, first floor.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY Y. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the cash stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise—dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—IN A REliable mechanical business; very profitable and attended with no risk, the sales being exclusively for cash. The advertiser is a practical mechanic and business man, and would make such an arrangement as could not fail to be extremely lucrative, and can give the most satisfactory references as to ability and integrity. Address A. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK TUBE WORKS FOR SALE CHEAP—comprising one steam-engine and boiler, 25-horse power, all the machinery and tools connected with the wrought-iron pipe business, on easy terms, with a good run of cash customers; any person in want of a manufacturing business, this cannot be equaled. For particulars, inquire of Mr. E. LUMB, West 33th-st., 11th-av., North River.

$200.—WANTED—A PARTNER TO ENGAGE in a well-established cash business, with the above amount; $25 per week will be guaranteed and security given. Address, stating where an interview may be had at once, J. G. HALLER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

WANTED $12,000—TO INCREASE A WELLestablished and profitable manufacturing business in this City, with an active or silent partner. Best of reference given and required. Address E. C., Broadway Post-office, stating where an interview may be had

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to
EDGAR T. FANNING.

STATIONERY STOCK.—FOR SALE, A SMALL, well-assorted stock, with the fixtures and lease, to May 1. First-rate stand for business. A good opening for a young man with small capital. $1,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and 7 Liberty-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF a retail grocery store. Inquire after 6 o'clock in the evening to W. WATT, No. 33 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT VERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED Agates, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednes.Sept. 7, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes.Sept. 7, 10 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 8, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 8, 10:30 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 3:30 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 9, 6 A.M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Saturd..Sept. 10, 6:30 A.M.
Monday.Sept. 12, 3 P.M.	Monday.Sept. 12, 7 A.M.
Tuesd'y.Sept. 13, 3 P.M.	Tuesd'y.Sept. 13, 7 A.M.
Wednes.Sept. 14, 3 P.M.	Wednes.Sept. 14, 7 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 15, 7 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 4 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 16, 7 A.M.
Sunday.Sept. 18, 7 A.M.	Saturd..Sept. 17, 7 A.M.
Monday.Sept. 19, 12:30 P.M.	Sunday.Sept. 18, 12 M.
Tuesd'y.Sept. 20, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesd'y.Sept. 20, 8 A.M.
Wednes.Sept. 21, 2:30 P.M.	Wednes.Sept. 21, 9 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 22, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 22, 10 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 23, 4 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 23, 11 A.M.
Sunday.Sept. 25, 7 A.M.	Saturd..Sept. 24, 6 A.M.
Monday.Sept. 26, 3 P.M.	Sunday.Sept. 25, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Sept. 27, 3 P.M.	Tuesd'y.Sept. 27, 7 A.M.
Wednes.Sept. 28, 3 P.M.	Wednes.Sept. 28, 7 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 29, 7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day.Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs...Sept. 8,	12 M.	Th'day..Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday..Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd..Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Sat'day.Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday.Sept. 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday.Sept. 11,	3 P. M.
Mond'y.Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday.. Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 20,	8 A. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday. Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24,	3 P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26,	7 P. M.
Tues'y.. Sept. 27,	8 A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 27,	2:30 P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28,	8:30 A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 29,	8:30 A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR AT ELIZABethport, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11.27 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 46 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONANS WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT ELIZABETH, 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH SEPTEMBER.—NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—All the way trains of the New-Jersey Railroad connect at Elizabeth with the trains on the Central Railroad to convey passengers to the "Fair-ground entrance," at reduced fares, with excursion tickets to go and return.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8¾ A. M., and 3¾ and 5¾ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. **260**
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

SHIPPING.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK!
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch three steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
H. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 Deck Passage.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets for the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	25 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. E. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20 a Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 5th inst., (about 15th September.)
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.
Passage Money, $45.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use. The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. R. STEWART,
ORISON BLUNT,
} Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

**NOTICE T

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

More Gross and Outrageous Murders—Alarming Condition of the Territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

Judge SINCLAIR'S Court, in Great Salt Lake City, has been the occasion of a great deal of excitement, and some bloodshed. The case that I mentioned in my last of FRANKLIN E. MCNEIL against BRIGHAM YOUNG, for false imprisonment, has resulted in the death of MCNEIL. The circumstances of the case are these:

In 1857 MCNEIL and a man named FABIUS, were arrested on BRIGHAM'S order and placed in irons, without any process of law, and with no other allegations against them than that they were American citizens, and devoted to their Government. The prisoners, during the Mormon stampede, effected their escape, and reached the Army in a destitute condition. MCNEIL afterward instituted the suit above-named, laying his damages at $25,000. He got a rule against YOUNG to answer, but before the time appointed had arrived MCNEIL was shot down in the street. This was BRIGHAM'S final answer; for, of course, the suit dies with him. No arrests have been made, nor is it certainly known who committed the deed, as it was done at night, and the assassin, as soon as he fired, turned and fled; but suspicion rests upon the infamous PORTER ROCKWELL, and also upon a man named JOHN MARTIN.

Another case yet more aggravated has recently occurred. Some time last Winter the Commanding General ordered that the settlers be cleared off the Government Reservation in Rush Valley, where they were engaged in selling whiskey, near a detachment of the army, and keeping a hotel which was used as a rendezvous for thieves engaged in stealing Government mules. Lieuts. MARSHALL and MURRAY were sent to execute the order. They notified the settlers and appointed a time for them to vacate. All the settlers moved off at once, but in a few days afterward one HOWARD SPENCER returned and reoccupied the house, and when asked whether he was not going to vacate, replied "No." His uncle, President SPENCER, of Salt Lake City, had told him not to go; or words to that effect. Sergeant PIKE was then ordered to take a small party of soldiers and force him to leave. When he approached the house SPENCER attacked him with a pitchfork, and in self-defence PIKE struck him over the head with his gun, inflicting a severe wound, for which the Grand Jury, of which President SPENCER is a member, found an indictment against him, and a warrant was sent for his arrest. PIKE was sent to the City for trial, accompanied by three of his companions as witnesses, and on the 11th instant, as the party were returning peaceably from Court in custody of the Marshal, and in the presence of an unusually large number of Mormons, HOWARD SPENCER approached from the rear and shot the Sergeant, inflicting a wound which caused his death on the 13th inst.

At the time the murder was committed there were a large number of Mormons surrounding SPENCER, and some of them were known to be policemen, and yet they made no attempt to arrest him, and when others attempted it the crowd rushed in between the pursuers and the pursued. About one hundred well-armed men accompanied SPENCER to an open field adjacent to the city, and there defied any and all attempts at an arrest. Nor has the United States Marshal yet been able to capture him.

The Mormons are exulting over their triumphs, and applying every opprobrius epithet to the Army and the Judiciary that their imaginations can suggest; but forbearance will soon cease to be a virtue, and when the day of retribution does come it will be fearful indeed, for I have never before seen such deep looks of vengeance as settled upon the countenances of every soldier when the corpse of PIKE was brought to camp. The entire army attended his funeral, and in the whole length of that line scarcely a word was spoken. Each man's brains were busy with thoughts of vengeance.

A very cowardly attack was made upon Cedar Fort, a Mormon village, about five miles distant, last night. The only damage done, however, was the killing of one horse and one cow, and burning a rick of hay. Although several volleys were fired, fortunately no person was injured. It is not known by whom the attack was made; the Mormons charge it upon the soldiers, but further developments lead me to believe they were not engaged in it.

About the 28th of July an emigrant train was attacked at the Goose Creek Mountains, fifty miles north of Salt Lake City, and six men, two women and several children killed, and six men wounded, and the train then robbed. It is uncertain by whom the deed was committed; the Mormons charge it upon the Indians, and the Indians upon the Mormons. Which are the most consummate liars let an enlightened public determine. After careful inquiry, I have concluded that both were engaged in it. The Indians were led on by the Mormons, for one woman, who was afterwards found in a dying condition, by a man who had escaped from the train, said that she had been taken out and grossly abused by five white men disguised as Indians, who afterwards shot her through the thigh with a pistol ball, and in that condition left her to die. On receiving information of the massacre, Gen. JOHNSTON sent Lieut. GAY with one company of Dragoons to chastise the Indians. When he arrived in the neighborhood, he hired a Mormon guide who led him into an ambush where the Indians were posted in a very strong position. There was no other alternative than to commence the fight at once; the attack commenced at daybreak on the 11th inst., Lieut. GAY having forty men in the action; there were about two hundred Indians, Bannocks and Shoshonees, all well armed. The fight lasted one hour and a half, and resulted in the rout of the Indians, leaving about twenty dead on the field; six Americans were wounded, but none killed. The Indians were reinforced the next day by two or three hundred Bannocks, but no other fight had occurred when the express started for camp. The General has ordered three additional companies to the neighborhood of the action, to scour the country.

A few days since, the bodies of two well-dressed men, one of them with the head entirely severed from the body, were found at the foot of the "Big Mountain;" they have not been recognized, and no clue to the murderers has been discovered. I have also been informed of several other murders committed since my last letter to you, but these are things of such frequent occurrence that they have ceased to be worth relating as matters of news. The entire number of murders that have been committed within this Judicial District alone, and of which I have official and reliable information, is over *one hundred and sixty*, and various reports induce me to believe that the real number is even larger.

Chief Justice ECKELS' Court commences its session at Nephi, in this District, on the 22d inst. Judge ECKELS has received a statement signed by twenty-seven persons, who have been summoned as jurors and witnesses, in which they declare that they will not attend unless they can be protected by the army, alleging as the cause for such action that they have just cause to entertain fears for their lives, and they know that the Court in itself is powerless to protect them. And, since the recent developments at Salt Lake City, it cannot be denied that their fears are well founded. I will not reflect upon President BUCHANAN'S administration of Utah affairs, further than to remark that here is a United States Court about to be held within fifty miles of where the army is stationed, which the witnesses and jurors dare not attend for fear of losing their lives; and that the commanding General is well aware of the facts as they exist, and that he is powerless to furnish the strong arm of the Government to maintain the supremacy of the law without directly violating his recent instructions received from Washington. As a consequence, in all human probability, the Court, after attempting to administer the law, will be compelled to adjourn *sine die*, without having accomplished anything further than to demonstrate to his Excellency, the President, that in consequence of the course that he has seen fit to pursue, civil government cannot be administered in Utah, and that every attempt to administer it has ended in a tragical farce. RICHARD.

Another Sam Patch Tragedy—Shields, the Jumper, Drowned.

From the Rochester Democrat, Wednesday.

For some time past, a man calling himself SHIELDS has been advertising that on Friday of this week, the 16th inst., he would perform a wonderful exploit at Niagara Falls, by jumping from a height of 90 feet into the river, below the cataract. For this purpose he proposed to erect a scaffold on the American side, not far from the place where BLONDIN'S rope was suspended, and make a leap from its summit. But "man proposes and God disposes." The foolhardy adventurer has met with an untimely death. Yesterday afternoon he, in company with a young man named ANDREW FRANK, went in a boat to the vicinity of the intended exploit, for the purpose of making some explorations. SHIELDS divested himself of his clothing, and swam from the shore to the middle of the river, to ascertain the strength and direction of the currents that prevail, and had proceeded some distance when he was caught in a whirlpool from which he could not extricate himself. He called for help to the boat, but before he could be reached, the poor man was engulphed, and his late companion saw him no more. The body had not been found when the informant left Suspension Bridge last evening.

There appear to be several conflicting stories as to the identity of SHIELDS. The *Union* of last evening asserts that his real name was O'CONNOR, and that he resided on Vought-street in this city, but it is said that his name appears on the register of the Franklin House at the Falls as O'CONNELL. Another statement is that his name was SHEMAN, and that he belonged in Lockport, where he has a brother residing. The authorities at the Falls have taken possession of the effects of the deceased, and hold them subject to the call of his friends. They consist of two suits of clothes and forty cents in money.

NATIONAL FAIR.

Seventh Annual Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

The National Fair will open to-morrow. I send you to-day a description of such objects as were displayed this afternoon. The weather is very fine, and the people are coming in rapidly. The hotels in the city are all full, and camping ground is provided within the Fair grounds for those who desire to camp out.

The Fair grounds were well chosen, and are admirably adapted for the purpose. They are three miles from the city, but easy of access by railroad, lake, or horse cars. Nearly fifty acres of ground are inclosed. There are a thousand stalls for cattle, and a race-course half a mile around. For the exhibition of the various articles, six buildings have been erected, each 150 feet long, well roofed and lighted. Motive power for the various machines is furnished by a thirty-horse power steam-engine, and two of Ericsson's caloric engines. About half the stalls are filled. Very little of the machinery which is to be exhibited is yet put up. Everything, indeed, is in an inchoate state. Even the seats in the amphitheatre, from which the ladies are to view the races and the military display, are only in course of construction. There is, as yet, no fruits, no farm products, no fine art specimens displayed.

There is a good show of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. Among the most notable displays of cattle are those of J. HOWARD MCHENRY, of Baltimore County, Md.; C. D. BENT, of Iowa City, Iowa; and the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of this city. One of Mr. WENTWORTH'S Durham bulls took the first prize at Freeport, last week. The Devon cattle of the other two gentlemen named are splendid animals, and I doubt whether better can be anywhere produced.

The only display of flowers yet on exhibition is that of the gardener of S. H. KERFOOT, this county. They entirely fill a small building, and consist of a mound covered with flowers in pots, and of flower baskets and huge bouquets. This display will be hard to beat, I do not think I have ever seen more taste displayed in the arrangement of flowers.

The City is full of strangers, some of whom are men of note. Among these are the Hon. WM. B. HUBBARD, of Columbus, Grand Master of the order of Knights Templars in America. He was received on his arrival here, by the Apollo Commandery, and escorted in grand style to his quarters. The grand encampment of the Knights Templars of the United States, commences here to-morrow. The general Grand Chapter of the United States, will hold its session at the same time. These bodies only meet once in three years, and it is expected that this session will be very largely attended. Delegates have already arrived from California, Oregon and Texas.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS arrived here on Saturday, and will remain during the week. His friends expect that he will address them during the week, and I don't think they will be disappointed. The Little Giant looks quite cheerful and hopeful, and yet the gray hairs are beginning to appear among his raven locks. The cares and anxieties of political life, and the constant strife in which he has been engaged for years past, no doubt begin to tell upon him. But he is a man of wonderful nerve, and great powers of endurance. If he speaks here this time he will have an attentive audience. The "Black Republicans," as he delights to call them, will not disturb him as they once did.

"Long John" WENTWORTH is here, of course. No gathering of this kind would be complete without him. He is fresh from the State Fair held at Freeport last week, where his fine blooded stock, principally mules, sheep and hogs, took several premiums. JOHN is great on raising stock, and has tried his hand successively on cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and even bull-pups. He is here ostensibly as a stock-raiser, but really in order to pull wires for the coming elections. He would give his eye-tooth to be elected Governor of Illinois, and who knows but what he may be? None of those Republicans who have been mentioned as his probable competitors, have a tithe either of his ability, tact and influence, or means. Shrewd, unscrupulous, untiring, cold-blooded, ungrateful, sparing neither friends or enemies when they stand in his way, he has fixed his eye upon the Gubernatorial chair, more because his success in that quarter will humiliate "the adverse faction" of the Republican Party, than for his own gratification. He "lacks advancement"—and if that faction of the Republican Party in Illinois which finds its exponent in the Chicago *Press and Tribune* could work its will upon him, he were doomed forever to an inglorious obscurity.

I met to-day, also, Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, "the old ranger of Illinois," as he delights to be called. This old veteran, now seventy-one years of age, is hale and hearty as a buck. I heard him this morning giving his views on the women of the West. "Sir," said he, "you should have been at Freeport last week. I could have shown you women there, Sir. Farmers wives and daughters, Sir; the bloom of health on their cheeks, the light of God's truth sparkling in their bright eyes, and their step as light and springy as that of a deer. Such are the women, Sir, that are the salvation of our country. They will be here, Sir; they'll be here"——but at this moment a knot of politicians came up, and the conversation turned upon politics.

SPORTING NEWS.

The International Cricket Match—The Turf—American Horses in England, &c.

It is announced that the headquarters of the "Eleven" of England, who come to play the great Cricket match, will be at the Astor House. We find in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* the following list of the American players:

"Ten—or nearly one-half of the entire twenty-two—namely, Gibbes, Lang, Lillywhite, Waller, S. Wright, H. Wright, Bage, Comery, Scarlett and Walker, have been selected from the St. George's Club, of this City; five—Higham, Marsh, Crossley, Willby and Sharp—from the New-York Club; three—Senior, Barclay and Morgan—from Philadelphia; two—Hammond and Newhall—from Germantown; with Hallis from Newark, and Head from Chicago. Of these the most reliable batsmen are Gibbes, H. Wright, Willby, Crossley, Senior, Head, Hammond and Newhall, whilst Higham, Lillywhite, Lang and Hallis may be counted on, but with less certainty. The crack bowlers are Marsh, Hallis, S. Wright, Crossley, Comery and Sharp, with H. Wright, Gibbes and Lillywhite to fall back upon. The rival wicket-keepers are Lang and Higham, and which is the most certain and effective we imagine nothing but the toss up of a half-dollar can decide; but Higham has more style about him, and manages to produce the most striking sensation among the bystanders. Newhall is an unrivaled long-stop; and, of the whole number, nearly all are active and dexterous in the field."

The same paper explains the disparity of numbers between the English and American champions:

"Persons who are not thoroughly posted on the subject of Cricket in this country and England, may wonder at the disparity in numbers between the two sides. They will ask, why should we have to send twenty-two champions into the lists against eleven Britishers? On the same principle that you would, under ordinary circumstances, have to fight militia men against regular soldiers, at least two or three to one, to have any hope of succes. There is not a man of the All-England Eleven who is not in constant drill, discipline, practice, or whatever it may be called, pretty nearly every day throughout the season. They are hardly ever without a bat or a ball in their hands, and their entire minds and energies are absorbed in the study and science of the game. Here, on the contrary, some of our best players are men in business, who are unable to spare more than a few leisure hours a week from their offices and ledgers, whilst even our regular professionals have nothing like the opportunities for improvement enjoyed by the same class in England. With the odds now given, however, we think it will be found a rather close thing; and, whilst we fancy the Eleven may be the favorites in the betting, we shouldn't be at all surprised if they happened to be bowled over by their less scientific, but quite as determined, opponents."

The prospect of a great trot on the Eclipse Course is noticed by *Wilkes' Spirit*:

"We have at last the prospect of a really great trot, which will be a trot indeed, and we think will be honestly conducted. This has been brought about by the offer of Mr. JOHN I. SNEDICOR, of the Eclipse Course, L. I., of two purses of $2,500 each, free for all trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five; *Flora Temple* and *Princess* to go in harness if they enter, and all other horses to be allowed to go as they please. This latter privilege of course allows them to go under saddle, which is considered to be an advantage of two or three seconds over harness, and five or six over the 'rig' to wagon. Both of these purses have closed with the following entries: *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, in harness; *Lancet* and *Patchen*, under saddle. *Lancet*, it will be recollected, is the slashing black gelding who has already beaten *Flora* this very same kind of race in 2:25½; and the formidable Jersey stallion very recently made five heats in harness all under 2:30, and two of them in 2:26¾ and 2:26½. He may, therefore, be reasonably expected to go in 2:24 under saddle, and to give the great mares a severe task. There are too many entries for this race to permit of collusion, and it will be a betting affair. The first of the two will come off between the 20th and 25th of this month. Mr. MCMANN and Mr. EOFF will drive their respective mares; *Lancet* is in the hands of HIRAM WOODRUFF, and *Patchen* in charge of D. TALLMAN."

The following are the latest bits of news concerning the American horses in England:

"Mr. HARLAN has matched his American horse, *Des Chiles*, 4 years, against Mr. C. DEVIN'S *Independence*, 3 years, for $1,500 a side, half profit, to be run on Tuesday of the first October meeting, at Newmarket. *Des Chiles* carries 112 lbs., and *Independence*, 105 lbs.

The stakes won by *Umpire* at the Stockton meeting, were first-class prizes, and grouped together some of the most formidable two-year-olds in England. The first of these races was 'The Cleveland Stakes,' (three-quarters of a mile,) of five sovereigns each, with 100 added for two-year-olds, colts to carry 119 lbs., fillies 116 lbs. *Umpire*, however, carrying 126."

The programme for the Southern season is promising. Major BACON'S two Albion colts, *Bill Dearing* and *Bill Cheatham*, which ran with credit on Long Island, are engaged to appear at the Mongomery Fall Meeting; and the Jockey Club Fall Meeting over the Albion Course, at Gallatin, Tenn., opens on Monday, Sept. 19, with a programme of races and entries under it that promise fine sport. Col. ELLIOT has sent here for GILPATRIC K, to ride *Hiawatha*, one of Albion's four-year-olds, at the meeting.

At the Fall regatta of the New York Yacht Club, to take place on the 22d inst., prizes to the value of $250 will be given to the winning boats, provided a sufficient number of entries are made to give interest to the occasion. The Club have also named the 5th of October for a rendezvous of yachts owned by members of the Club at City Island.

The Detroit papers positively deny that SEEREITER, the billiard player, has received any challenge to play with Mr. TIEMAN, nor even an intimation that such a challenge was to be given. Further, if the challenge was given for $1,000 only, it would find no acceptance.

ase Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER OF NEW-YORK, VS. STARR, OF BROOKLYN.

The fifty game between these Clubs was commenced on Tuesday, upon the grounds foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. In consequence of the rain the game was postponed after four innings had been played.

STAR.	H.	L. Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER.	H.	L. Runs.
Tracy, c	1	1	Adams, r. f	2	0
F. Whiting, 1 b	3	0	Stephens, 1 b	1	1
Morris, c. f	2	1	Davis, c. f	1	1
S. Patchen, s. s	2	0	Wood, 2 b	0	1
Fairbanks, r. f	1	1	Tyson, s. s	2	0
Creighton, p	1	1	McLaughlin, p	2	0
Tickner, 2 b	1	1	Kissan, 3 b	2	0
Manley, 3 b	1	1	Morrow, l. f	1	0
Flanley, l. f	0	0	Wright, c	1	0
Total	12	6	Total	12	3

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNIGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Knickerbocker	3	0	0	0—3
Star	1	2	3	0—6

SCORER FOR STARR—W. E. Hopkins.
SCORER FOR KNICKERBOCKER—H. A. Thomas.
UMPIRE—W. E. Gelston, of Eagle Club.

LIBERTY, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, VS. NEWARK CLUB.

These clubs played at Newark on Monday, the Newark boys winning the game. Below is the score:

LIBERTY.	H.	L. Runs.	NEWARK.	H.	L. Runs.
W. H. Cortelyou, p.	4	2	Dusebury, 1 b	2	3
M. H. Hildebrant, c.	4	1	Dodd, 2 b	4	2
Williams, 3 b	3	2	Conklin, c	2	3
Bergen, 2 b	3	1	Wamboll, c. f	3	3
Strong, 1 b	3	2	Ford, 3 b	4	2
Van Nuise, c. f	3	1	Dougherty, r. f	3	2
H. Cortelyou, l. f	3	2	Conway, 1 f	3	3
Stout, s. s	3	2	Monteville, s. s	1	4
Wauser, r. f	3	2	Dye, p	5	0
	16				22

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Liberty	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	5—16
Newark	3	0	0	3	0	13	0	1	2—22

UMPIRE.—J. Clark, of the Union Club, of Elizabeth.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.—Empire vs. Excelsior—Upon the grounds of the Gotham Club, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, *vs.* EMPIRE, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played at Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Gotham Club, on Wednesday. The Excelsiors won the game. A large number of people were on the ground to witness the trial between these excellent clubs.

EMPIRE.	H.	L. Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	H.	L. Runs.
Hoyt, s. s	2	4	Reynolds, s. s	3	4
Gough, l. f	3	2	Polhemus, c. f	3	3
Benson, c	5	1	Leggett, c	4	2
Miller, 2 c	1	4	J. Whiting, p	4	2
Russell, r. f	3	2	Holder, s. s	2	4
Thorn, p	3	2	E. Whiting, r. f	3	3
Ward, 1 b	3	2	Pearsall, 1 b	3	3
Moore, 3 b	2	3	Brainard, 3 b	2	1
Smith, c. f	5	0	Markham, l. f	3	3
Total	20		Total	25	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	1	6	0	2	1	0	7	2	1—20
Excelsior	2	0	1	1	10	4	2	0	5—25

SCORER FOR EMPIRE—J. J. Bloomfield.
SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—W. A. Young.
UMPIRE—Morrow, of the Knickerbocker.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15.—Mutual *vs.* Gotham; at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BOERHAVE, A GREAT PHYSICIAN, WHO TAUGHT and practiced medicine for over 60 years, ordered, after his death, all his extensive medical library to be burned, excepting one volume of immense size. This was labeled "to my dear pupils." They opened it with profound veneration; it was all blank leaves; neither writing nor printing was there, save only on the first leaf was engrossed in plain German text these words, "Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open, will keep Doctors poor." He might have added, "if the patient is hot, cool him; if he is cool, warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, relieve him, if it can be done so safely; for pain and restlessness are often but the consequence of Nature's efforts to throw out offensive and hurtful matters, which if injudiciously interfered with, is of more injury than service to the sufferer. But irritating matters should be evacuated, and those secretions which are scanty should be made free. Above all, my dear pupils, do good but be sure and do no harm. Remember, Rome for 500 years had no physician, and that was the brightest period of her existence and of her power." But the Romans had a universal purgative, which in all its material elements was like BRANDRETH'S pills, incapable of injuring, because only operative upon and around the parts involved in the disease. BRANDRETH'S vegetable universal pills benefit when used by the sick, and what is of some consequence, perhaps, are certain not to injure. They purge, but you cannot be sick but from the retaining in your bodies of matters which purging always removes; and does not the dog, the horse and even the cat, always when sick, search for those herbs and grasses which open their bowels, and this cures them. And the experience of over a hundred years has proved that BRANDRETH'S pills have always, benefited, and never injure those who have used them in sickness. They are Nature's medicine, because no matter what the disease may be, or how intense, or where situated, a dose of four, six or more always relieves, and perseverance cures when a cure is practicable, because they take from the blood only its impurities. The more skill exhibited in using them the more benefit is derived.

CASES DATED 1859, CONTINUED.

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, New-York, writes Aug. 11, 1859: "I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. ROSS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, writes Aug. 22, 1859: "I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S Pills to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet propuced." Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black cloth frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	13 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Appetite gone, tongue fevered, bowels inactive, unmistakeable symptoms of a weak stomach and disordered liver, can be cured by a course of this unequaled tonic and anti-bilious medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A QUESTION SETTLED.—It was supposed that KNOX had achieved perfection in hat-making before he issued his last production. But the supposition proved erroneous. He has startled the town with the beauty of his Fall style, and the demand for it is proving commensurate with its merits. When you want an elegant, durable and cheap hat, go for it to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. KNOX has settled the question as to who makes the best hat, as all are convinced.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing dépôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 14.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	85	450	N. Y. Central R	80⅜
40,000	do	b30 85	600	do	80⅜
37,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88⅞	100	do	s10 80⅛
10,000	N. C. 6s, '76	98¾	200	do	b30 80⅛
5,000	E. R. 1st m. bs	85	200	do	s60 80
9,000	E. R. 3d m. bs, '83	63½	500	Reading Railroad	45⅜
6,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m.	S. F. C. bs	91	100	do	b60 45⅜
1,000	M. S. S. F. bs	56½	200	do	s10 45⅝
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87½	100	M. S. & N. Ia G. S'k	25⅝
44	Union Bank	100	650	do	25
6	Bank of Commerce	98¾	100	do	s25 24¾
39	do	98	100	Ill. Central R	68
18	Amer. Exch. Bank	101½	100	do	s30 67½
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	94½	100	do	b30 68
18	do	94¾	150	do	67⅞
10	Metropolitan Bank	111	100	do	b60 68
50	Grocers Bank	93	19	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	94½
5	Market Bank	102	250	Gal. & Chicago R	76½
15	Continental Bank	100	200	do	b30 76½
22	St. Nicholas Bank	96	100	do	b60 76⅝
125	Cumb. Coal Pref	14	100	do	76
100	do	b60 14	50	do	s30 75¾
295	Pacific M. S. S. Co	83	100	do	s15 76
9	do	83¾	50	do	b15 76⅛
100	do	b30 83½	34	do	76⅛
100	do	83½	100	do	s10 76¾
200	do	s10 83½	100	Chic. & R. I. R	s30 70
250	Harlem R. Pref	37½	1150	do	70
100	Mich. Cen. R	47⅞	100	do	b7 70
300	do	b60 48	100	do	b30 70
360	Harlem Railroad	10¾	25	do	69⅞
50	Second-av. R	b30 103½			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. St. 6s	b60 85	10	Cleve. & Tol. R	24½
10,000	do	b60 84⅞	100	do	25
10,000	do	84⅜	200	do	b30 25
50	U. S. H. Canal Co	s60 33¾	100	Chi. & Rock I. R	69¾
250	N. Y. Central R	80⅞	300	do	s60 69¾
50	do	b10 80⅝	50	Gal. & Chi. R	b10 75⅜
100	do	b10 80⅝	250	do	b60 75⅝
150	do	s3 80¾	50	do	b30 75⅝
200	do	s10 80¾	50	do	75⅝
300	do	80¾	200	do	75¾
75	Pac. M. S. Co	83½	250	do	b10 75½
20	Mich. Central R	47⅞	200	do	s3 75⅜
50	do	b10 47⅞	50	Nor. & Wor. R	44
200	do	s30 47	50	do	45
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	24⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

Our special Washington correspondent sends us to-day some very interesting, as well as new and authentic figures, on the current and prospective finances of the Federal Government. His letter will be found at length in another part of this paper. It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury, on a revision of his estimates of Revenue for the fiscal year of 1860, ending June 30, next, claims that his Customs will yield at least $62,400,000, instead of $58,000,000, as heretofore estimated, and that with other resources he will be able to reimburse or purchase the Public Debt to the extent of $7,751,000, without reducing his working balance below six millions at the end of the year. He has already determined that no Treasury Bills falling due *after 30th June last* will be reissued, or in any way renewed. The amount then subject to renewal was less than five millions; since then the Sub-Treasurer in New-York, and other parties for the Government, have disposed of about two millions. His revised budget for 1860 is thus presented:

To provide for all wants of year	$63,321,000
With cash balance June 30, '59	$1,339,000
Treasury Bills	4,953,000
Loan of Jan. 24	1,380,000
Together	$10,672,000
Customs of year	62,100,000
Lands and miscellaneous	4,000,000—$77,972,000
Leaving surplus June 30, 1860	$13,751,000

The Stock Exchange partially yielded on the Western Shares, as indicated at the close of business yesterday, under the general anxiety, founded in good part by a recently created *Short* interest, within the Board of Brokers, to have the market fall off. This feeling would seem to be favored by the facts that the extreme rise in Galena and Chicago Shares is equal to 14@15, and on Rock Island, 10@11 ℔ cent., and that upon this advance there has been a good deal of realizing, and it is not surprising, therefore, that such repeated demonstrations as we have had for several days past, and especially this afternoon, to force the market down, should, for a season at least, be persevered in. But, nevertheless, the Brokers and Jobbers on the Exchange appear to be as much at fault now as last week, and prices rebound about as soon as the various experiments made against them cease. This may be owing, in good part, to the stubborn firmness shown by New-York Central, since it passed 80 ℔ cent. a second time, as the whole Share list sympathizes more or less with it. Or, it may be from the firmness of the actual holders of the favorite Western Stocks to operate on the daily fluctuations of the market, within the present range of prices, while the improvement in the traffic this Fall holds out the prospect of still higher figures. Yesterday afternoon Galena fell from the top price of the day to 76¼. This morning it was again pressed at 76¼@76½. In the afternoon contracts were made down to 75½ at the Second Board, and after the adjournment the price receded to 75⅞@76 ℔ cent., which is a fraction better than it closed only day before yesterday. In Rock Island the transactions were at 70, almost uniformly, until the Second Board, when contracts were made at 69⅝@69¾ ℔ cent. After the adjournment, the price left off 69⅝@70 ℔ cent. In New-York Central, closing yesterday at 80½, the fluctuations were down to 80¼ cash and 80 sellers' option, at the early Board, then up to 81 on the Street, again down to 80¼ at the Second Board, with an apparently preconcerted effort to break the market, and then up again to 80⅞ after the adjournment. These three Stocks gave the tone to the speculative dealings, so that the other Western shares and Hudson and Harlem fluctuated with them. The Pacific Mail shares were again firmer, selling up to 83½, and Panama and Delaware and Hudson steady. In State Stocks, Tennessees and Virginias were steady, while in Missouris the sales were large, first at 85 in the forenoon, and 84⅞ at the Second Board. The business in Railway Bonds was fairly distributed. The Erie mortgages lower; New-York Centrals firm, and Illinois Centrals in request at 87½ ℔ cent., with 3½ ℔ cent. due on 1st October, for which provision we understand has already been made. The general market, after the Second Board, left off firm on the speculative Shares.

We have no changes to note in Money, which continues in easy supply, with a fair employment at 7 ℔ cent. for Discounts, but only a moderate inquiry at 6 ℔ cent. on demand Loans. Some of the private banking houses are leaving Money with the Brokers at 5 ℔ cent., subject to call, without notice. The Exchanges are quiet since the mail closed for the *Africa*. There is a fair export inquiry for Gold bars,